THE ECONOMIST Economist,

EKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXVII.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

No. 1,367.

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THE INVESTOR'S MANUAL is now sold separately, price 9d stamped, 8d unstamped. If taken as a Supplement to the Economist, it remains at its former price, 6d. In addition to the information formerly given, it gives a concise summary of the Reports of the Companies for the present year as will enable Investors to judge of their position.

THE MONEY MARKET.

fortnight ago led our readers to expect, the Bank of England have found it necessary to raise the rate of discount. The Bank has been getting weaker and weaker gradually and little by little for some time.

On the 19th of August, when the rate was last reduced—

	The reserve of notes and coin was	12,270,000 9,531,000	
On	Being a diminution ofthe same date in August again	2,789,000	
	The total bullion was	20,957,000 18,587,000	

Being a diminution of...... 2,370,000 The exchanges usually are adverse to us at this season of the year. A large number of our imports have to be paid for at this period, and in consequence our bullion is usually diminished. This year besides there has been a pressure on most Continental Bourses consequent on the collapse at Vienna, and the Americans to some unknown extent are able increasingly to borrow in this market. And in consequence there has been a demand for bullion, and our reserve has been diminished. If we allowed the drain to continue, the Bank might be reduced to an unsafe state, and therefore it has wisely and rightly raised the rate.

Judging by the Bank account it would appear that there was some augmented demand for capital. The advances to trade by the Bank have increased.

The private On the 19th	securities now of August the	are	15,721,000
1200	wall of the	the following and a sile of	

But there does not seem to be any great augmentation of trade; bills in the outer market are not abundant, and com-merce, though a little better perhaps than it was, is as far as can be judged much in the same state.

can be judged much in the same state.

As far as respects the future, money is likely to grow dearer for the present rather than to grow cheaper. The margin of spare money on which we are living is small, and if there is any extra demand the price must at once rise. All foreign governments are anxious to borrow from us as much as we will lend, and perhaps there is quite a sufficient inclination to lend to them. The savings of the country, which after 1866 were so long hardly perceptible, are now perhaps again beginning to seek investment. We believe that there are many small middle-class people who have saved each a little, who want to invest it, who dislike the low rate of the funds, who are frightened at "limited companies," and who are "inquiring" about foreign stocks. In these at any rate you know how much you will lose, but in limited liability companies you hardly do, at least hardly did. Before 1866 the uncalled capital on the shares was almost always so large that any large investment of money was accompanied of necessity by a large further liability. But in foreign funds the whole subscription is at once called up, and you know therefore how you stand, for good or for evil. But foreign loans produce a quicker effect on our rate of interest than an accompanie to have limited expressive learn. loans produce a quicker effect on our rate of interest than an equal investment in home limited companies. Foreign loans are apt at once to diminish our bullion, while limited companies only tell on our capital, and as we rarely have more bullion than we ought to have, a diminution of bullion at once causes an increase in our rate of discount.

An increase in our rate of discount.

For these reasons we think the tendency for some little time will be towards dearer money rather than to cheaper. But there is no chance of really dear money now or for a long time. The accumulation of bullion in the Bank of France is far too great to allow it to be possible; some of that bullion would soon come here if we were to give it much templation. temptation.

THE ULSTER TENANT-BIGHT. ITS GOOD AND BAD EFFECTS.

ITS GOOD AND BAD EFFECTS.

It is very natural that at present it should be often proposed to take, as the model of our new Irish legislation, the old tenant-right of Ulster. We propose (as far as we can) to satisfy the Irish, and in Ulster they are satisfied. We propose to give the improving tenant in Ireland payment for his improvements, and in Ulster he is paid. The equivalent in Ulster may be rude and rough, but the tenant takes it and is contented with it, and therefore it is an "equivalent." When we are asked to frame a new scheme for Ireland we should look first to the only old scheme which has at all attained our new ends. What then is this Ulster right i what have

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en its effects where it has been tried? and can it be beneficially extended by law where it has not been tried ?

The tenant-right in Ulster is not a law but a custom; and it is one of the most curious agricultural customs in the world. At the end of his period of occupancy the occupying tenant in Ulster, whether tenant-at-will or for years, can sell his right of occupancy to the highest bidder; the landlord has indeed a vato on the hidder; he can and often does indeed, a veto on the bidder; he can and often does reject a proposed purchaser. But subject to this right of the landlord, the tenant can sell the right of "coming in" to whom he pleases, and for as much as he pleases. of course is to see what he has to sell. If the land lets at a rack-rent, the new tenant has to pay the landlord for the land, and why should he pay the out-going tenant too? Yet it is certain that he does pay both; the latter is paid, and yet land in Ulster is let as high as land elsewhere paid, and yet land in Ulster is let as high as land elsewhere in Ireland, if not higher. A most experienced witness was asked before Lord Clanricarde's Committee:—

"(865) Are rents in general lower where tenant-right exists "than in other parts of Ireland where it does not exist?—I "should say not. I should say that Meath, where tenant-" right does not exist, is perhaps the lowest rented county in "Ireland."

In Donegal tenant-right exists, while in the contiguous county of Meath it does not. And the same witness is

"(870) Do you think, practically, that land of a certain "quality in Donegal brings to its landlord a higher or a lower "rent than land of the same quality in Meath?—I think land "in Donegal of the same quality would bring a higher rent "than in Meath."

And yet immense sums are paid by tenants to come in under these heavy rents. The same witness says:—"There" was an instance the other day in Mr Conolly's estates; some "of the lots sold for 30 and 33 years' purchase, and yet "in addition 18 years were paid for the tenant-right," making a total of forty-eight years' purchase.

There is no question here of payment for improvements. The "out-going tenant," we are told, "is almost always a bankrupt, "insolvent, ruined man, who has usually made a protracted "struggle to retain his farm, and during this struggle has let his house and premises run into utter dis-repair, whilst his farm is injured to the last degree by over-cropping." So far from the selling tenant being entitled to claim for improve ment, in equity he is liable to pay for deterioration; and yet he sells the land he has made worse at several years' purchase. Nor does the "tenant-right" increase in amount with the size and value of the land for using which it is paid. On the contrary, the smallest farms are those where the highest tenant-right (in proportion) is paid, because there is more competition; a great many poor people can pay "tenant-right" on a few acres, but only a few rich can pay it on a large estate. The Ulster tenant-right upon paper is a monstrosity. The incoming tenant buys dear the right to pay not only rent, but a high rent, and he buys no more.

In practice, however, this system has three advantages. First, if the tenant does make improvements, he can sell them to the incoming tenant, and so recoup himself. The tenant of a farm with a house is sure to get more than the tenant of a similar farm without a house. Secondly, the landlord gets, in an odd, indirect way, a security for his rent. The incoming ant hands over a clear sum in ready money to the outgoing, and out of it the landlord is always paid, because his consent is necessary to the land's changing possession. Thirdly, in the same indirect way tenant-right promotes fixity of tenure. The landlord having a security for his rent is not so ready to evict. No doubt this security tells two ways; like all unusual securities given to the landlord, like the law of hypothec in Scotland and the law of distraint in England, it hypothec in Scotland and the law of distraint in England, it is an advantage to bad tenants and a disadvantage to good tenants. A landlord can risk the possible badness of a tenant, because he has the tenant-right fund to look to. The competition is thus increased, and rent is raised against the good tenant as well as against the bad. This is an evil, but the good remains that the possession of this strange security does incline the landlord to tolerate a temporary

But this indirect effect of tenant-right is not the main cause of the comparative "fixity" in the holdings of Ulster. Nor in any other way has tenant-right a tendency to produce that "fixity." A landlord can raise his rent just as much where

tenant-right exists as where it does not; he can evict for payment of rent where it exists just as much as where it d not. The real reason of the fixity in Ulater is that there always been a better feeling there between landlord and ten than elsewhere in Ireland, and that this better feeling has ca in Ulster both "tenant-right" and fixity of holding. U was colonised by the English in a very different sense from Munster and Connaught. Even to this day the contrast shows itself in unmistakeable statistics. The proportion of Irish-speaking persons to the entire population was in

	1001			186	3000
Ulster	6.8	******	*************	6	
Munster					
Connaught	50-8	******	**********	44-9	
The religious census tells	the	same	history.	The	com.
parative populations of Cat	holic	and	Protestant	in	1861

a series and	Protestant.		Catholie.
Ulster	947,000	****************	966,000
Munster		*******************	1,420,000
Connaught	46,000	***************************************	866,000

The population of Ulster was an English and Scotch colony, d against the aboriginal population by the ties of and ties of religion; it dared not quarrel within itself for fear of extirpation. In consequence the tenants have long been agood terms with their landlords; they have long been used to secure possession; they have always been sure that there buildings and improvements on the landlords' soil would be safe. They were used originally to low rents, partly because some of the land was waste, but probably more because, being an immigrant population, it had to be attracted to

country by a pecuniary bribe.

It was out of this system of low rents thus begun that the saleable tenant-right arose. The land being, from political considerations, let under its market value, the holding at that rent had itself a market value. No doubt the custom has now extended far beyond that. Land paying tenant-right is not necessarily or generally let below land which does not pay tenant-right. In Ulster, as elsewhere in Ireland, the demand for land so much exceeds the supply that all holders can get something for their holding. There is undoubtedly a discontinuous production who they do so and how they do so It. ficulty in understanding why they do so and how they do so is like the common case in the rest of Ireland. If a large landlord let his land to peasant A at a high rent, or even an extravagant rent, and he make no provision against subletting peasant A will sublet part or all the land to peasant B, and live on the difference of rent. The fundamental is, that in many parts of Ireland the cauch keep down rent in England scarcely exist. landlords ask too high rents, capital is deterred England, if But in the from agriculture and seeks other occupations. But in the worst parts of Ireland, the peasantry have only the land to else, and they can do nothing herefore what the landlord look to, they can go nowhere look to, they can go nowhere else, and they can do nothing else. They must take therefore what the landlord gives them, and if the landlord uses his full advantage of the market he can make the peasant pay everything above what is absolutely necessary to keep himself and his family just alive. In practice a large landlord does not do so. A certain custom and usage (and perhaps the draw of outrage) restrain him. But if he permits subletting, his tenant is not so restrained. Another peasant will consider he gets a favour by having the land sublet to him, though at which no rich landlord could ask or would ask. The head tenant gets the advantage of the landlord's "moral restrains" and limited power; he gets, if he is let, out of the subtenant what his superior cannot or will not get. "Tenant what his superior cannot or will not get. "Tenant with the superior cannot or will not get." only it is paid "right" is just the same as a "second rent;" only it is on coming into the farm. "Tenant-right" is a disgr method by which peasant rents are raised nearer to "famine" value—to the utmost value, that is, that easant can pay. By the division of the effective real between the owner and a quasi-owner more is extracted from the cultivator than the owner himself could ever get And the consequence is plain. The farmer in possession is often an impoverished and straitened man because he may have spent all he has (and perhaps borrowed too) to buy out the farmer before. He has paid so much to obtain the land that he has not enough to till the land he has obtained. As far as respects Ulster itself, the province where "tenant-right" began, Lord Dufferin well sums up the good and bed of it. "As far," he says, "as tenant-right represents "the custom under which the landlords of the North of Is39.

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a land have been in the habit of allowing the outgoing tenant a laud have been in the habit of allowing the outgoing tenant to receive a fair compensation for the permanent improvements which he shall have placed on the farm in his tenancy, and for which he shall not have had time to a recoup himself, the custom is an excellent one; but in so a far as tenant-right is a custom under which, without any reference to the improvements into the possession of which the new tenant is about to enter, he has been in the habit of severing over to the outgoing tenant enormous sures. a of paying over to the outgoing tenant enormous sums of money, amounting sometimes to 10, 15, or 20 years' purament of the rent, the custom has been a most unfortunate

Now that we see what tenant-right is in Ulster, it is easy to see how it would work out of Ulster. In Ulster this crious custom arose out of the original friendliness of tenants cerious custom arose out of the original friendliness of tenants and landlords; it has been worked by their continued friendliness. But in the rest of Ireland the great evil is the original diversity and the continued hostility between landlord and tenant. On the face of it the landlord can if he chooses destroy the custom; he owns "the first rent," and if he only put it high enough, there can be no second rent. Already in Uster itself there has been much harm and much injustice of this kind. New landlords who have come in under the of this kind. New landlords who have come in under the Encombered Estates Act do not care for the old rights of the province; they have bought the land as an investment, and they mean to make the best of that investment. Mr Longfield, the judge of the Encumbered Estates Court, puts the case very clearly:—"With regard," he says, "to the North of "Ireland where tenant-right prevails, our Court acts with "pseuliar hardship upon them by subdividing the land, and a "tenant who had an interest in land which he could sell for "100 or 150 on area while he had a publishmen or gentleman. "10l or 15l an acre, while he had a nobleman or gentleman of several thousands a year over him, finds that he has substantially nothing at all when he has as landlord a man who buys on speculation an estate of 100l or 150l a-year; who buys on speculation an estate of 1000 or 1500 a-year; the existence of the tenant-right is, in fact, a bonus to bad landlords, and enables them to outbid those who would be good landlords. I will give an example: supposing that the tenants on an estate pay 2001 a-year, and their tenantaright will probably sell for ten times that at least, very frequently for 10 years purchase; a good landlord, who does not mean to disturb the tenants, values it as an estate we solve and a heal leadlord. " of 200l, and a bad landlord, a man who is disposed to screw
" up the rent to the utmost legal sum which he can get for
" it, values it at 300l a-year: of course he will outbid the
" good landlord, that is, the landlord who will respect the
" old traditions of the estate."

But what is the exception in Ulster would be the rule elsewhere. There would be no "traditions of the estate." So some as a tenant was found to have something to sell, the landlord would raise his rent; he would try to have that "something." So far from the extension of the Ulster tenant-right into Tipperary being an introduction of peace it would be an exacerbation of contention. There would be as every plot of land in Ireland an undetermined sort of pro-perty which the landlord would wish to possess, which the tenant would wish to possess, and for the possession of which they would fight together.

The answer, then, to the general questions of this article is that now in Ulster the custom of this province no doubt effects much good, and effects it at the cost of much evil, and that an attempt to cure Irish evils by extending it to all Ireland would be like trying to cure atrophy by a remedy only effective for plethora; it would be prescribing for an interaction hatred between landlord and tenant, a system only to be worked by, and only possible through, an ancient sympathy and an hereditary forbearance between them.

THE SPANISH EMERGENCY.

THERE is something to us almost as pitiable in the present phase of the Spanish drama as even the Civil War—the blood and anarchy—through which the State has passed in order to arrive at it. After more than a year of fighting and discord, insurrection and state of siege here, successive flying squadrons of opposite parties with anarchy and smurder there, what have we come to, but that the free Cortes summoned to declare the true will of the nation is wrangling horselessly over the curse. true will of the nation is wrangling hopelessly over the question how to get a nominal head to the State,—a shadow of power, which will not be the real head after all! The man who really rules is reluctant to seem to rule; the revolutionary parties are so finely divided that no one of them has the exact

control without the help of some of the others; and hence it is General Prim's agreeable task to solve this curious but not very dignified problem—how to find a royal shadow which will attract to his side enough support, on which as yet he cannot count, to give him a working majority in this very disunited Cortes and apparently still more disunited nation. To this, then, it has come after a year's fighting! The nation has not yet found out what it does wish. The army is more or less at the disposal of General Prim. But to govern a nation which has just revolted against authority by the army alone is hardly wise even if it is possible. Hence the funny attempt to find for the throne as insignificant an occupant as possible, so long as his election is likely to bring over to the only popular soldier in Spain a certain additional strength from the Unionist-Liberal or any other hesitating party. We cannot say this is a situation which impresses us with the dignity of Spanish liberty. It is, indeed, no unusual thing for a nation that has just set itself free from every bond to find itself quite unable to say what it really wishes for. Like the merchant or the clerk, who has been sighing all his life for liberty from the confinement of his desk, and who no sooner gets it than he is utterly unable to decide what occupation is to succeed to that to which he has been so long accustomed,—so Spain, now that she has got rid of her disreputable ruler, is appealing to all sorts of chance verdicts as to what she shall do to succeed to that to which he has been so long accustomed,—
so Spain, now that she has got rid of her disreputable ruler, is
appealing to all sorts of chance verdicts as to what she shall do
next, and discovering that after all there is no very distinct
national wish or purpose as to the best means of filling up the
vacancy; nay, worse than this, that there are so many trivial
wishes and purposes unfavourable to any line of action that
can be suggested, that it seems at once impossible to do away
with a throng which there is nebedy to fill and impossible with a throne which there is nobody to fill, and impossible to fill it. A more unfortunate illustration of the vanity of human wishes, and of the burden of a "granted prayer," it is not very easy to conceive.

Where the most eminent Spaniards see no path out of the labyrinth into which the nation, with its odd taste for monarchy, considering its decided objection to specific monarchs, has wandered, it would be absurdly rash for a foreigner, looking at the situation from afar, to pretend to point one out. But this we think we may fairly say, that if Spain be wise she will not allow General Prim to fill the throne with a mere tool of his own,—that she will insist on having either a real king, who will govern in more than name, or on making General Prim put himself boldly forward as dictator as well as exercise the powers of a dictator. Of all systems that can be conceived for an ill-governed nation, long used to bad government, that of dividing responsibility from power is the worst. Spain may well fall under an even worse rule than that from which she has escaped if she permits this. Isabella, with all her vices and contempt for the duties of Government, was at least responsible to the nation for the sins of her administration. In expelling her, Spain knew what she was about. But it would be quite possible to start a system under which no one should sible to the nation for the sins of her administration. In expelling her, Spain knew what she was about. But it would be quite possible to start a system under which no one should know to whom exactly to ascribe the vicious policy of the Government. And that is the system to which Prim's policy of seating a Harrow boy of 15 on the throne appears to point. The truth seems to be that General Prim, though at present the most powerful man in Spain, is no statesman, and shrinks from the position of formal responsibility for the blunders which he knows he should commit. But this is precisely the reason why Spain should insist on putting forward that responsibility in the most conspicuous manner. He will act very differently, very much less rashly, and in all probability avoid many mistakes which he would otherwise make, if he feels the full force of his responsibility for the course he already has taken, and the course he shall take in future. He it is in reality who has overturned the Bourbons. It is he who has really put down the republicans. He has been virtually the foremost man in the revolution, and he will undoubtedly be, unless some further revolution, and he will undoubtedly be, unless some further revolution occurs, the chief wire-puller behind the throne which he wishes to fill. It would be far more manly in him, and infinitely better for the nation, that he should openly assume the position which can only be filled by some one over whom he would, in fact, predominate. It is clear, by the resignation of Admiral Topete, that the present situation cannot last long. As far as we can judge, the requisite majority for the election of a King at all will never be obtained for the Duke of Genoa. Out of 340 members, 171, an absolute majority, must vote for any offer

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of the throne, and if the conditions imposed by the relatives of the Duke of Genoa are to be satisfied, 227 votes (or two-thirds) must be given before they would advise him to accept 141 deputies is the maximum number that, under all the pressure General Prim can bring to bear, can be reckoned up in favour of the Duke. Thirty was a Of pressure General Frim can bring to bear, can be reckoned up in favour of the Duke. Thirty more votes would be requisite in order to produce the number required by the constitution, and 86 more votes in order to produce the number we might say wisely conditioned for—if it had not been still wiser to refuse the offer altogether—by the friends of the Duke of Genoa. In point of fact, though the Spanish Cortes does not yet know its own mind as to what it would have, it has seen enough to see that General Prim's proposal is hollow and mischievous. Spain wants a strong ruler, but does not want a strong ruler under a weak constitutional

It has been the misfortune of Spain that she has never yet passed through that period apparently necessary for the thorough civilisation and unification of European States in which the powerful local magnates struggle together for the command of the general government, till at last all are sufficiently weakened to bring them effectually under the sway of a single sceptre. England would hardly ever have been the solid unity she is but for the wars of the Roses, and Spain has never passed through process of natural selection of that painful but salutary kind. In Spain the local organisations are still too powerful for the central organisation. It might have been better for Spain now (though not perhaps for Europe) had Napoleon been allowed really to conquer her, and to popularise for a time the French administrative system in that rough, obstinately-knotted, and uneven political world. It is possible that the republicans are right in conceiving that the easiest path to unity now would be founded on a development of the idea of equality,-on an association of confessed equals, rather than on a common reverence for a throne which has lost all reverence. But then this would only be in case the different sections of Spain could co-operate in arming a dictator or president with very great powers to constrain all sections of the country alike. In the case of a problem of which no of the country alike. of the country alike. In the case of a problem, it one seems to be able to offer even an approximate solution, it would be perfectly idle for external observers to speak with any attempt to dogmatise. But this, as we have said, seems quite clear, because it depends on the simplest general principles, that by electing a king who is not to rule, who can only be a new centre and new opportunity of intrigue, and who is selected expressly because he would enable General Prim to rule without the full personal responsibility of ruling, Spain would be adding vastly to the manifold causes of confusion already existing there. We are disposed to think that it is an infinitely more dangerous and mischievous policy to choose for a difficult position a feeble or merely formal ruler, than a strong bad ruler. The latter might prevent all mischief but that which suited his own selfish designs; the former is certain to become the instrument of contending forces of evil, which is far worse than the ascendancy of one such force.

THE DISTRESS OF THE COTTON TRADE AND THE

THE DISTRESS OF THE COTTON TRADE AND THE FUTURE COTTON SUPPLY.

THE proceedings at the annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Manchester this week are of unusual interest. Lately there has been a good deal of random discussion on the depression in Lancashire, which all sorts of clearly impossible theories have been invented to account for—foreign competition, want of "reciprocity" with foreign nations, and the like; but theorieses in the end have been forced to come back to the plain facts which we pointed out nearly come back to the plain facts which we pointed out nearly nine months since,* and which should not have been difficult to come at. Lancashire is not distressed for any of the reasons surmised, or because there is less cotton now than there was ten years ago, or a less demand for the products of the cotton spinner, but because there has been an increase in the cotton spinner, but because there has been an increase in the price of cotton without a proportionate increase in the price of the manufactures, while the capital in the trade on which any profit made has to be divided—especially the fixed capital—is larger. The depression must continue, we said, till there is a larger and cheaper supply of the raw material or the wants of the world are larger. The discussion at ManWhat are the prospects of a larger and cheaper supply cotton? We cannot now give a complete answer to the question, but some points are clear, on one or two of white the discussion at Manchester is instructive. The in is that there are now practically two countries to consider judged by their present importance to us, in the question of our future supplies, whereas before the American war there we but one. Before that period five-sixths of our imports we from America, but now these five-sixths are from America India together in nearly equal proportions. The Board of Trade figures for last year are:—

chester comes at a time when the importance of the fo

alternative is generally perceived.

Total import	Owts, 11,857,000	В	ales of 400 T 3,319,204
Import from India	4,408,000 5,128,000	***	1,284,240 1,435,840
	9 586 000	103	9 670 000

Egypt and Brazil are very considerable contributors, and at one time promised more, but the highest sends less than fourth of either the United States or Indian export, and the other countries altogether only contribute a sixth of supply. Practically then we may look almost exclusively India and America in estimating the future, but the ca tion is of course rather more complex than when there only one crop to think of.

1. With regard to India, of which the Association had most to say, the experience appears to justify the continu of at least the present supply. We now take three times the quantity on the average which we took before the American war—1,350,000 bales according to Mr Cheetham, instead of 515,000; and the total Indian average that 515,000; and the total Indian export last year, of whi portion went to other countries besides England, would be 1,700,000 bales. A trade of this magnitude is not seen killed unless by some sudden calamity, such as the Ameri war, which need not be taken into account. The important question however is whether the Indian supply may be greatly increased, in spite of the fall of prowhich a great increase of the total supply will produce. and which is necessary to Lancashire prosperity. And to this question the answer appears on the whole satisfactory. The resources of India in producing cotton are far from exhausted. A good deal has yet to be done and is being done in improving the communications of the cotton districts with the sea; and in opening new communications where none exist Whatever may be the actual present crop and capacity of India, there is something to hope for in the improvement of mean to bring the crop to the ports. What is still more important perhaps, the mode of cultivation in India is susceptible of once mous improvement. The average yield is stated to be 70 lbs paracre, whereas in the United States by better husbandry and the use of fertilisers the yield is 300 lbs and 400 lbs. It was seen said at the meeting 500 lbs, but the other figures are high enough for comparison. If in any way then the Indian cultivater can be got to improve, the yield of Indian cotton might be doubled or trebled; and hence Manchester presses on the Indian Government to diffuse a better knowledge of cotton husbandry among its subjects. A considerable improvement we shot think cannot fail to take place, in spite of the great difficu in the way—partly through the exertions of the Government but partly too through the large trade interest which has grown up in India. The struggle with a gradual fall of priss which is hoped for will be precisely the condition which will compel all those in the trade to seek for their profit compel all those in the trace to seek in a larger production. Still both these causes—the improvement in means of communication and better agic culture—are not of a kind to affect suddenly and larger culture—are not of a kind to affect suddenly and larger culture—are not of a kind to affect suddenly and larger culture never two nevertheless the disthe Indian supply, but in a year or two nevertheless the ference may be very striking, and if there are no drawb elsewhere will effect all that Lancashire wants.

2. With regard to the United States, the prospect we think is equally one of gradual and considerable improment. We shall not have a sudden influx of cotton, but there is fair reason to expect a steady progress. No death there is a superficial prospect of no improvement at all During the last four years, according to the figures of the New York Commercial Chemical the growth as been in the state of the st

York C	ommercial Chronicle, the crop has	been:-
1865-6	balos	2,193,000
1866-7		2,010,000
1867-8		2,598,000
1868-9	***********************************	2,439,000

[&]quot;Why Lancashire is not prosperous."-ECONOMIST, Feb. 20, 1869.

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Nov. 6, 1869.]

All the exertions made have not brought a crop much larger than a the first season after the war, and it may be said we have no other test of what the new capacity of the South is. But this is ally a superficial view. Looked at closely, the result attained is seen to be only a minimum—the South having spent during thee last four years no little effort in the mere work of establishing a new industrial system, which will only now begin to grow. The thorough change of system is ably described in an interesting article in the New York paper we have quoted. Formerly, it says, the planters were in reality large retail dealers purchasing large quantities for those dependent on them, but the planters' slaves have become grouped in families, a great number of small independent interests have grown up, and the dealings are altogether different. The South is supplied differently, the number of travellers from the North for instance being greatly increased. Another great change has been an absolute alteration of the kind of business, the negroes in a state of freedom growing more food than before. "Hence there is a renewed activity in domestic exchanges, "and the cotton which formerly went for the purchase of negroes in a state of freedom growing more food than before.
"Heace there is a renewed activity in domestic exchanges," and the cotton which formerly went for the purchase of grain and wheat is now a surplus to be sold for cash." The production of a society undergoing so great a transformation is manifestly no test of its capacity when the system is steadily working, as is now the case. We think it plain then that Southern production will not now be stationary. The South, it must be recognised, is getting to be a rich agricultural community, though the capital is in more hands than in the old planting days. This is of itself a principal means of constantly increasing production. The industry of the South will again be increasingly intelligent. There is not only capital for improved processes of agriculture, but there is a more powerful stimulus of individual interest. The efforts made to get Chinese and Japanese immigrants are in the meantime, perhaps, more valuable as signs of energy and enterprise than for anything that will come of them in the way of increased production, though in the long run this particular Southern movement will prove of great importance. Apart from them there appear to be ample reasons for expecting a rapid growth in the Southern production of cotton as of all other "surpluses" for export. "surpluses" for export.

There is one point on which there has been some misappre-hension, which it may be as well to clear up. America, it may be said, will take all the new Southern growth herself, and Lancashire will be no better off. But the truth is, that although the American cotton manufacture has grown during the war, fostered by high tariffs, it is now at least at a stand-

facture of America would grow with the growth of the nation; but looking to what our own home consumption is we may see that the portion of an increasing supply which may be thus absorbed will not be very great. The increase of the interest consumption of rival manufacturing communities is not a very vital point for Lancashire, and there is nothing more to fear at any rate from the United States.

mere to fear at any rate from the United States.

We would not pretend to estimate the exact time when the possible and probable improvements in India and America will begin to bring cheap cotton, though we are inclined to expect rather a speedy improvement, probably in one or two seasons. The margin to be filled up cannot be very great, if we allow for the deterioration and destruction of capital in the trade which has been going on during the last two years; or granting that little capital is destroyed, if we only take into account that the sinking of more fixed capital has been effectually checked. A few hundred thousand more bales annually, with the prospect of steadiness in the demands of the world, that is sure to follow on a moderate fall in price. No doubt, as Mr Cheetham hints, the cotton field has been invaded by other manufactures, as mixtures of cotton and wool, which nothing but a low price of cetton would displace; but without displacement, as population increases and new markets are opened, there is room for a large new demand.

So far as anything depends on the action of the Indian

large enough area of India is already devoted to the cotton culture, looking to the interests of the Indian people, is completely turned by a proposal not to extend the culture but merely to make it more productive.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The new proceedings in the Overend and Gurney prosecution bring into prominence an evil of the present criminal law. bring into prominence an evil of the present criminal law. Dr Thom has applied to have the expenses of the prosecution defrayed out of the estate in liquidation, and the Court has refused the application; but whether it had been granted or not the power to do so is one of the dangers of a liquidation where charges are made against the directors of the bankrupt company. The possibility of throwing expenses of that kind on a bankrupt estate cannot but be considered an abuse. Those who have suffered already by the crime are the abuse. Those who have suffered already by the crime are the last persons who should be victimised to punish it; but our whole criminal law generally throws the duty of prosecuting on such sufferers, and the imperfect prosecution of crime is the consequence.

A prosecution has this week been instituted against two of the managing directors of Barned's Banking Company for the managing directors of Barned's Banking Company for issuing a false prospectus, and also for conspiracy to defraud. The facts are on a smaller scale, but still a scale of very great magnitude, a repetition of those in the case of Overend and Gurney. The accusation is that the defendants got up a limited liability company to take over a business which they knew to be insolvent, but which they represented differently to the public, and that after the transfer was effected and a new company formed they published a balance sheet showing large profits within two months of the bankruptcy. When the bank did fail in 1866 it was found that the debts of the two defendants were 883,000l, with hardly any assets to cover them; that a great deal of the business transferred, and which the defendants had guaranteed, was utterly bad; and that the new business has also been badly managed—one particular case being mentioned, that of Daunt, where a debt of 89,000l at the transfer was swollen in nine months to 508,000l. We need not repeat however the details of the accusation, which the defendants are meeting boldly. We wish only to remark that such prosecutions must do good. wish only to remark that such prosecutions must do good. Nothing could be worse than the notion that they are impossible, where suspicions like those in the present case as in that of Overends have existed. However the trials end there will be no room for believing that directors as such are above the law. the law.

The manager of the Brighton Railway has intimated to a correspondent that the passenger fares of that Company's metropolitan system are under consideration with a view to metropolitan system are under consideration with a view to carry out "a revised and reduced scale of fares, together with "increased facilities for season tickets on and from the 1st "January next." If the reality corresponds with the promise, this will be good news for a large number of metropolitan residents, and we hope the example will be imitated pretty extensively by other companies. It was hardly to be expected that the system of very high fares would be so completely defeated as this announcement shows it to be; but the suburban traffic has been peculiarly sensitive—the high fares acting at once like a heavy increase of rents in the Southern suburbs served by the Company's lines.

The farmers have very quietly agreed to promote a measure which points towards a general decimalising of our standards. At a Council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture this week to consider the troublesome question of corn averages, and the variations in weights and measures, it was agreed on the latter point—1. That all agricultural produce should be sold by weight only; and 2. That the cental of 100 lbs should be the standard. The latter is not necessew demand.

The latter is not necessarily a step in decimal reckoning unless the subsidiary measures correspond, but its promoters supported it because of cotton and wool, which nothing but a low price of cotton and wool, which nothing but a low price of cotton and wool, which nothing but a low price of cotton would displace; but without displacement, as population displace; but without displacement, as population course contains the picked intelligence of the agriculturists, and what they agree upon may be in advance of the mass; but if such opinions really find favour with farmers, they are plainly no longer liable to the charge of insensibility to new ideas. The incident cannot but be reckoned a significant and encouraging one by the promoters of decimal reckoning. We need not remark upon the importance of the resolutions with regard to the business of farming, including the resolution which was adopted on the subject of the Gazette corn averages—"That the buyers' returns should be limited to "purchases from growers only." The complaint now is that the averages are not made up from a sufficient number of markets, and that even from the towns selected the returns are defective by omission, as well as by including sales and resales of the same article. Averages to be useful should obviously be taken from as wide a field as possible, and the first requisite in comparative statistics is to have all the figures referring to precisely the same things. The remedy suggested therefore is of a kind to remove the grievance, and shows the wakefulness of the farmers to their own affairs.

After our frequent remarks upon proposals to reconstruct the Albert Assurance Company, we need only note the fact that the Policy-holders' Committees are invited to meet next Monday, to consider a scheme approved of by an old-established assurance company, "under which holders of Albert policies "on lives now assurable will be granted new policies upon "equitable and advantageous terms."

The decision of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Giffard, in the case of Laing v. Reed, reverses what has come to be the understood law of building societies. According to the statement in the case it was the custom till 1857 to insert in the rules of building societies an authority to the directors to borrow money, secured by the mortgage of the society: but since then, owing to an opinion of Lord Westbury at the Bar, Mr Tidd Pratt has refused to certify such a rule. The decision now is however that such a rule is perfectly legal. The Lord Chancellor explained very well too the policy of the rule as not inconsistent with the preamble of the Act, which contemplates the raising of money by the subscriptions of members. Borrowing, he explains, is not really going into a different business, "because such a power "would be very convenient to the society, as they might have all their funds invested, and not be able to raise money except at a loss when money was wanted for an advance." The fact is that a building society without the power of borrowing would hardly be able to do business. A purely mutual society where the lenders to-day are borrowers the next, and all take their turn, is hardly possible, as all want to be borrowers; and the only resource therefore is to get money from outside. The decision will do much to settle the business positions of building societies, and may help to extend their operations.

Lord Justice Giffard has reversed the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of Snell re the Natal Investment Company (Limited). The point was as to the liability of Snell as a contributory in the winding-up, the Master of the Rolls having held that he was liable in the circumstances stated, and the Lord Justice now holding that he was not. These circumstances were that he had signed the memorandum of association for 20 shares, and had afterwards applied for 20 more, paying 20l as deposit; but before his name was entered on the register he applied to have the shares cancelled, which was done. It was contended that though the directors had power under the articles to cancel shares, yet the cancellation here was invalid, as Mr Snell had not been entered on the register of shareholders; but the Court of Appeal now held that the fact of Mr Snell's name not being on the register did not make any difference in the power of the directors to accept

The proceedings before Mr Justice Lush this week in the case of Montague Jacobs and Lionel Jacobs, charged under the Bankruptcy Act with concealment of property and obtainment of goods with intent to defraud, ought not to pass unnoticed. The counsel for one of the defendants stated that they had a proposition to make to the other side, and asked for a postponement on that account, to which the "other "side" assented; and the application appears to have been granted as a matter of course. The proposition may not have been of an objectionable sort, and it was stated that the case was very intricate and would occupy a long time, so that the proposal may have related to the management of the trial; but it is easy to see that under a system of private prosecutions any "propositions," except those in open court,

may lead to great abuses. The conduct of the case is in the hands of prosecutors who may use the weapons of the Oriminal law to promote their own advantage, and exercise an injurious discretion in promoting and abandoning prosecutions. There have been too many cases of private prosecutions breaking down not to justify the greatest anxiety is almost every fresh case where the opposite counsel are privately negotiating, no matter what the subject matter may is. Were the prosecutor in all cases a public officer, or controlled by a public officer, the public interest might really be protected; there would be no room for the fear of its being defeated through the private interest of the prosecutor.

We commented last week on the excessive readiness of Unions to strike on the slightest improvement in their trade-illustrated by the agitation in the Staffordshire iron trade. It is a corresponding error needlessly to oppose a reduction when trade is bad, and we are glad to see this week that a threatened strike of cotton-spinners at Bolton has been averted by the submission of the men to a farther reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages. Things have got into such a state that extreme measures only will make business possible, and what there are sacrifices on all sides the workmen must share. The fluctuation is hard, but just as employers have to set bely years against good ones workmen should arrange, by individual and collective measures of thrift, to tide over with the minimum of suffering a period of slack employment. The organisations of workmen, even if they have been mainly requisite hitherto for raising and maintaining wages at the highest nominal point, have a far more difficult task to secomplish in mitigating the effect on themselves of fluctuations in trade which they are powerless to prevent.

A complaint, which has many parallels we fear in rails, affairs, has just been made against the Caledonian Rails, Company by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, whose undertaking with so many others the Caledonian has amalganated. It is that the absorbing company has applied the money raised under the special borrowing powers of the particular undertaking to general purposes—to the amount of 100,284;—although in this case such an application of money is a break of the engagement with the Forth and Clyde Navigatias shareholders. In other cases the latter special ground of objection does not exist; but the public has been not a little injured through the diversion of the borrowing powers coferred. If the Legislature lays down rules in such matters in order to secure the proper execution of undertakings which is authorises, and which it has a claim to see executed by virtue of the privileges conferred in every private Act, conshould be taken to have the rules put in force, and a breast of them like that charged against the Caledonian, which apparently claims the sanction of a special Act, ought to be rendered impossible.

The proceedings to make the Duke of Newcastle a bankrup, which ended last week in the refusal of the Bankruptcy Commissioner to adjudicate the Duke a bankrupt, lose much of their interest by the fact that the law regulating the matir is about to expire. Otherwise, the decision that a persa having the privilege of Parliament, not being a trader, cause be made a bankrupt, could not but have raised the question of the reason of the law. There may be good cause why the privilege of Parliament should protect members from arms; but plainly, when the facts which would otherwise cause bankruptcy have occurred, the object of the Legislature should be to deprive its bankrupt members of the rank they have become unfit for, and not let the privilege be used to create an exception to a law which is supposed to be generally beneficial. According to the opinion of the Commissioner the privilege abandoned under the law shortly to come into operation; persons having the privilege of Parliament will be liable to bankruptcy proceedings as if they had no such privilege; be in that case, how is the House of Lords to deal with its bankrupt members?

The stories continually coming to light regarding the iss gold panic in New York are innumerable; but we may notice of or two of the strongest. It appears for instance that part is the arrangement was for some of the party to fail, while is others were to bag the spoils and hold them until the final division. In no other way could the speculation have pail price w come al price avoided the nur ing par hility o journal stale or world, a which Anothe dant of City w

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to the purchases of the clique at a high figure to keep up the rice would have absorbed the profits. By contriving that was should fail—those of course who bought to force up the rice—it was hoped that this loss to the gang would be wided. This scheme has not answered in consequence of rice—it was hoped that this loss to the gang would be avoided. This scheme has not answered in consequence of the number of failures and the general confusion, but its forming part of the plan is a new illustration of the real impossibility of success in any such combination. The New York ionnal which tells the story characterises the trick as a stale one, but it is not at least well known to the honest world, and the expression may perhaps indicate the advance which Americans have made in speculative conspiracies. Another remarkable story, told by the New York correspondent of the Scoteman, is that the ring had men outside the City who "tapped" the wires conveying Mr Boutwell's message to sell gold, after the fashion of the Confederate City who "tapped" the wires conveying Mr Boutwell's message to sell gold, after the fashion of the Confederate raiders during the Civil War, and then had the message conwyed to them by a private wire; so that they were able to begin to "unload" before Mr Boutwell's message was made In this way the unaccountable phenomenon observed at the time that the ring began to prepare for the catastrophe at 11.30, while the message was only published at noon, is accounted for. Half-an-hour had been their gain in time. Even counted for. Half-an-nour had been their gain in time. Even this gain would not have been so great but for the telegraph operators having been bribed to hold the original message for that time. We need hardly point out that such contrivances are almost sure to be resorted to where so much depends as in America on the action of the Government; and the opportunity created for them is a great incidental evil of the monetary It is not so great an evil as the liability of members of the Government to charges of complicity, but it is of some importance too.

We notice separately the attempt of the ring to get rid by litigation of its liability. One of its principal members has instituted a suit in the New York Law Courts to have all the ctions of the 23rd and 24th September, which were not cleared and cannot be cleared, declared void. The plea is that it was part of the bargain that all the transactions should be settled through the Gold Exchange Bank, this being one of the bye-laws of the Gold Exchange; but that bank has been unable to make the clearances. This, say the plaintiffs, makes a material difference to them. But for the plan of the Clearing-house the transactions would not have been gone into, as but for the Clearing-house they required more gold and currency to settle than were procurable in all New York. The contention on the other side of course is that the existence of the Clearing-house has nothing to do with the bargains, that it is only an arrangement for their own convanisace among the members of the Association to promote the settlement of the bargains. The real motive of the ring is obvious, but the point as to the bye-law being a condition of the bargaining—something on which all parties relied for the fulfilment of their contracts, failing which the contracts were off—is very curious. If all the merchants and bankers of London were members of an association requiring transactions to be settled through the Clearing-house, would there be any ground for contending that, the Clearing-house breaking down, the bargains were not to be executed?

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Great Eastern.—It has been decided to allot the balance of the B debenture stock (1,400,000/) among the ordinary and pre-

here he decenture stock (1,400,000) among the ordinary and preference proprietors at par.

North British.—An extraordinary meeting has been called to consider the Tay Bridge scheme. It is stated that 20,021/a-year will be saved in working expenses by its construction; while 5½ per cent. guaranteed on the capital cost (350,000/) will only require 18,375/. The trade with Dundee has largely increased, and it is supposed will show a still further improvement when

5\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. guaranteed on the capital cost (55), 276. The trade with Dundee has largely increased, and it is supposed will show a still further improvement when the North British passes an independent line of their own.

Pennsylvania.—The London, Asiatic, and American Company are informed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

West Flanders.—The accounts for the half-year show that, after providing for the fixed charges, there remains a balance of 58 9d per share, payable as usual on and after the 15th November next; and after investing 500l in Consols on the Contingency fund, to carry over 220l.

BANKS.

profit was 16,618l, less 4,829l rebate on bills. A careful inquiry has shown that any forced sale of lands and other properties belonging to the bank at the present time would result in loss; but this is not contemplated.

Albert Life Assurance.—The official liquidators have convened a meeting of the representative Policy-holders Committees for Monday next, the 8th inst., for the purpose of considering a scheme which has been prepared, and has received the approval of the board of an old-established life assurance society, under which holders of Albert policies on lives now assurable will be granted new policies upon equitable and advantageous terms.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Anglo-American Telegraph.—A dividend of 10s per share, free of income tax, has been declared for the past quarter.

Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph.—A quarter's interim dividend of 4s per share, free of income tax, is announced.

City Offices.—The rental now amounts to 34,890l, exclusive of the receipts from the Lombard Exchange, now over 5,000l, and a moderate improvement in lettings will leave a surplus for the shareholders. The debentures falling due have been provided for, and the 40,000l loan paid off. The forfeited shares have been extinguished, and the share capital is thus reduced by 149,850l.

been extinguished, and the share capital is thus reduced by 149,8501.

Consolidated Land of France.—At an extraordinary meeting it was decided that the company should be wound up under supervision of the Court. Mr Mowatt explained that the property of the company was worth 500,0001, and that in the event of the Extension of the port of Marseilles that sum might very likely be realised. In that case 200,0001 would belong to the proprietors. Mr S. Lowell Price was appointed liquidator.

French Atlantic Cable.—The number of messages for the week ended October 30 was 1,042, the cable charge being 2,5921.

Imperial Land of Marseilles.—At a meeting of proprietors it was resolved to petition the Court of Chancery to remove the present liquidators, and to appoint in their stead Mr Turquand and Mr Cooper. The chairman, Mr Mowatt, stated that the amount paid to the Credit Foncier in cash for launching the company was only 6,0001, the rest, a very heavy sum, being in debentures and bills, which, up to the present time, have proved to be next to worthless.

Kew and Other Bridges Loan.—This loan for 60,0001, repayable with accrued interest in 1889, has been partly taken up at 1001 for 2301 to 2311 on redemption. The balance may be placed at the latter rate.

Metropolitum Equate of Works—New Loan.—The Times states it

the latter rate.

Metropolitan Board of Works—New Loan.—The Times states it is reported that the Metropolitan Board of Works contemplate raising 2,000,000 in 3½ per cent. stock, transferable at the Bank of England, to be offered for tender.

New Quebrada.—The foreign liabilities have been cleared off, and the home establishment has been placed on a new and economical footing.

and the home establishment has been priced.—Capital 100,000l, nomical footing.

Platin Creek Plate Glass Association, Limited.—Capital 100,000l, in 1l shares. Deposits, 10s per share. The object is to purchase a tract of 200 acres on the banks of the Mississippi, near St Louis, described as the "Freehold Saccharoid Glass-ssand Property," and for the establishment of plate glass works thereon. The sand is reported to be of the best quality and inexhaustible, and good coal is near. The purchase price is 25,000l, of which 15,000l is in shares. It is stated that an import duty into the States of sixty per cent. will be saved, and that the demand is unlimited.

unlimited.

Portuguese New Three per Cent. Loan for 12,000,000l Stock.—

Messrs Stern Bros. are the contractors, and announce the loan for subscription at an issue price of 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent., with instalments payable up to the 31st May next; 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. is deducted as interest from the January coupon. The bonds in sums of 100l and 500l each are issued "to bearer," and are free of Government tax. The interest is payable in London or Paris and Amsterdam. It is stated that 1,850,000l bonds are reserved for the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway, and 1,500,000l for home issue.

Regent's Canal.—Half-year's gross revenue, 32,956l. After deducting expenses and debenture interest 16,780l remained, equal to a dividend of 9s per share, free of income-tax. The present mortgage debt is 172,000l.

San Domingo Six per Cent. Loan.—The 8th inst. is appointed

special settling day.

Sardinian Five per Cent. Loan of 1851.—Bonds to the extent of 37,840l have been purchased and cancelled. MINING COMPANIES.

Carmaux.-Half-year's dividend, 10f per share (less 21c French tax).

inte.-A call of 2s per share is payable on the 1st

5s 9d per share, psyable as usual on and after the 15th November next; and after investing 500l in Consols on the Contingency fund, to carry over 220l.

Standard Bank of British South Africa.—A half-year's dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum has been declared. The

Joreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

The Moniteur has published the following return of the Bank France, made up to Nov. 4. The return for the previous of France, made week is added:-

Therene					
Destro	Nov. 4, 18	200		Oct. 28, 186	0
	2401. 12, 10	50.		Occ. 20, 100	100
Control of the bank	200 000 000	.0		700 FDA 000	
Capital of the bank	132,500,000	0	******	# 044 mma	
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	3			
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750				
New reserve	4,000,000	0	-	4,000,000	
Notes in circulation and at the branches	1,394,516,800	0		1,377,278,700	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of					
the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	49,879,799	61		49,018,309	68
Treasury account	175,197,512	96		197,463,330	58
Accounts current at Paris	814,183,082	98	******	311,398,161	23
Ditto is the provinces	53,397,784	0	******	44,866,903	0
Dividends payable	1,036,629	0	*****	1,099,178	0
Various discounts		2	******	6,428,722	
Re-discounts	991,630			991,660	
Sandries	14,803,843		489100	10,629,506	
DHUULIGH	14,000,010	11	405055	10,020,000	20
	2,226,461,215	82	-	2,214,807,997	66
CREDITO		0	******	1	
Cash and bullion		GR	*****	1,226,830,659	74
Commercial bills overdue	270,261		******	218,131	10
Ditto discounted in Paris	312,090,158		*****	311,354,277	
Ditto in the branches	292,128,840	0.5	*****	28 . 877,628	0
Advances on bullion in Paris		0	*****		
Advances on online in Paris	19,150,200	0	-	18,912,200	
Ditto in the provinces	3,799,980	0	*****	3,652,700	
Ditto on public securities in Paris	18,676,800	0		18,232,500	
Ditto in the provinces	8,578,450	0		8,337,350	
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	89,406,500	0	402422	89,121,400	
Ditto in the provinces	32,812,500	0		32,924,300	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in					
Paris	1,099,000	0	******	1,060,900	0
Ditto in the provinces	1,208,800	0	*****	1,293,500	0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000	0	*****		
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14			
Ditto other securities	80,595,187		*****	20 505 108	
Securities held	100,000,000	0	*****		
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	9,188,448	0	******	9,160,443	
Expenses of management	2,079,985	41		2,067,337	
Sandries.	9,876,785	A	240103		
ATTENT MEDITOR STATE STA	0,010,130	*	*****	6,698,733	14
	2,226,461,215	32	*****	2.214.807.997	66

The Bank return is not unfavourable this week. It presents an augmentation since last Thursday of 11,487,000f in discounts, of 11,316,000f in private deposits, of 17,589,000f in the circulation of notes, and a decline of 4,277,000f in coin and bullion.

There has not been much activity on the Bourse during the past week. A notification has been made that during the present month 120,000f will be employed daily in purchases of rente for the Caisse d'Amortissement, and 476,190f for the Caisse des Depots et Consignations. The proposition of the Spanish Government to tax its stock is energetically condomned, not only as a breach of faith, but for the reason that it will produce little to the Instead of it, the suspension of the amortisation is re-Treasury. I commended.

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	
	fo	fo	
Threes	71 85	71 323	
Four-and-a-Half	101.50	100 75	
Thirty Years' Bonds	486 25	487 50	
Bank of France	2760 9	2740 0	
Credit Foncier	1690 0	1650 0	
Credit Mobilier	205 0	200 0	
Sociéte Générale	577 50	575 0	
Comptoir d'Escompte	677 50	********	
Credit Industriel	***	********	
Depots et Comptes Courants		*********	
Ottoman Bank	560 0	*********	
Parisian Gas	1575 0	1567 50	
Compagnie Immebilière	93 75	83 75	
Transatlantiques Français		285 0	
Messageries Împeriales		790 0	
United States 5-20 Bonds	97	981	
Italian Loan	54 15	53 80	
Italian Tobacco Loan	426 25	428 75	
Spanish Exterior		261	
Turkish Five per Cent	43 50	43 50	
Egyptian, 1868	774	70	
Mexican Loan, 1864	26	the contract of the contract o	
Ditto of 1865		********	
Northern Railway	1091 25	1090 0	
Orleans		000 05	
V70 .	-	800 80	
Mediterranean		0000	
		The state of the s	
Western		******** ***	
Southern	615 0	********	
Austrian Lombard	768 75	775 0	
Maridianal of Italy	527 50	527 50	
Meridional of Italy		100 00	
Suez Canal	428 75	422 50	

The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has replied to the The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has replied to the letter of the merchants and shipowners of that town, calling on it to take the lead in the projected agitation in defence of the treaties of commerce, of which the Protectionists are clamorously demanding the denunciation. The Chamber says that "it has no need to affirm its devotedness to commercial liberty," having proved it in 1833, when it supported the efforts to obtain it, made at Bordeaux by Mr Villiers and Dr Bowring, having also proved

it again in the latter years of King Louis Philippe; and havin 1868 and 1869 addressed communications to the Government favour of the treaty with England. With respect however what is asked of the Chamber the answer is this:—"You know that as an official body subjected to special legislation, it Chamber has not the power to do acts which as independent association can do. On the other hand a spontaneous manifestation like yours, produced and developed apart from an official body subjected to special legislation, it company and the appeal which your Free-trade Committees and address to the departments of the South, whose interests a similar to ours, must exercise greater influence by showing the depth, the energy, and the vitality of the movement again Prohibitionism, which is rearing its head anew. The Fretrade Committees and the Chamber acting in parallel lis will produce a double effect, which in our opinion will be madeflications by the distinction of the two origins than it would by the absorption of the two initiatives." In support of to opinion thus expressed the Chamber calls to mind that in 18 the Chamber and the Free-trade Association acted apart; and the Chamber and the Free-trade Association acted spart; and recommends the same course now. "A Free-trade Committee recommends the same course now. "A Free-tractit adds, "is about to be formed at Bordeaux. birth; we will encourage its labours; we will applaud its cess; and in so doing we shall avoid a confusion which may more inconveniences than good results." The Chamber cond as follows:—"To raise up anew the barriers which impeded ternational commerce is a retrograde attempt which cannot admitted by an enlightened Government. During the last years there is not a nation that has not introduced liberal mo years there is not a maton that has not introduced incert mode cations into its tariffs; and how can it be supposed that Framewill give the example of a movement opposed to the irresult law of progress? However, we must struggle against interests which it would be perilous to dissimulate the influence and activity; and in order to sustain the struggle, the parallel sett and the efforts of the Free-trade Association of 1869, and of Chamber of Commerce, faithful to its line of conduct of 1833 at 1846 will not be to make? 1846, will not be too much.'

The leading journal of Marseilles warmly supports the moment of Bordeaux, and remarks that the shipping interest hervely accepted foreign competition in spite of the special burdens. that weigh on it. The idea has been started that all the mercial sea-ports shall join in forming a permanent as for the promotion of Free trade.

The Protectionists on their part are very busy, A meeting of delegates of the Caambers of Commerce of Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing, of manufacturers of these towns and of Cambrai, and the deputies of the department du Nord has been held at Lille, and after solemn deliberations it resolved to charge these latter to "enlighten the Government on the situation of industry, and the threaties." A meeting a probability of the tracking. to obtain the denunciation of the treaties." A meeting of wing men has also taken place at Lille, and it has passed res ing men has also taken place at falls, and it has passed restrictions complaining of the treaties as grievously injurious to their class. The manufacturers of Cambrai have demanded of K. Ozenne, of the Ministry of Commerce, to go to hear their complaints, and several towns in Normandy have done the sum thing. At Rouen, last Friday, an assembly of 2,000 person, manufacturers and workmen, was held, and it was attended by several deputies of the Corps Legislatif. M. Pouyer-Querties presided. A report was read on the state of industry in the department of the Seine-Inferieure, of which Rouen is the capital, as naturally it represented that State in the blackest colou possible. In 1860 it said there were 233 spinning estates lishments; now there are only 185, and many of these latter rule their first possessors. In the valley of Barentin a spins factory which had cost 400,000f had been sold for 200,000 another which had cost 450,000f for 210,000f; and at Rouen which had cost 200,000f for 57,000f. Of the col at Rouen which had cost 200,000f for 57,000f. Of the coltar fabrics called novenneries it was said that there are now more tha 300,000 pieces on hand without a market; and as to cottan printers it was stated that in 1860 there were 32, and now there are only 20, and that they turned out 180,000 pieces less than before the treaty. Details equally lamentable respecting other branches of industry were given. M. Pouyer-Queriter aim wards spoke. He described the treaty with England as an act of injustice and despotism; said that the Government had not kept the promises it had made to manufacturers when it concluded the convention; and complained that wh-reas since 1860 the English budget had been reduced 600,000,000f, that of France had increased 800,000,000f, whereby the French manufacturer was placed at a marked disadvantage with his English competitor. He added that if the octroi and other local taxes were added to the taxes to the State it would appear that every individual paid 80f, which for a family of feat Of the coll appear that every individual paid 80f, which for a family of persons made 320f; and yet in Switzerland, with which Fre persons made 320f; and yet in Switzerland, with which Freihad to compete, the rate was only 10f or 12f per had. So deputies of the department spoke afterwards; and then restions were adopted calling for the denunciation of the twith England before the 4tu of February next, and of the of treaties as they expire. In addition to this meeting there been at Rouen a conference between the Chamber of Comme and M. Ozenne, delegate of the Minister of Commerce. We the French call an "exposition of the situation" was present to that gentleman, and a discussion on the different parts of

No foliowed which dustries that dat treaty of hausted the thir Equidat Equidat general future tective "the in with de It ha

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followed. The Chamber then handed him a string of resolutions which in substance declared that whereas manufacturing industries had continually progressed up to 1860, they had "since that date and after the putting into force of the Anglo-French tresty of commerce not ceased to be in danger, and had been exhausted by the competition with England and Switzerland; that the third at least of manufactories had had to submit to disastrous lequidations; that at this moment the evil is so profound and general that even the most resolute manufacturers regard the inture with serious anxiety." It added that the existing Protective daties are altogether insufficient, and that under them "the industries of France are stricken with ruin and threatened with destruction."

It had been expected that the issue of the new Italian loan would have been announced before this; but the Société Générale which is charged with it, has maintained silence respecting it. Surprise is expressed at the delay. As to the new Portuguese lass advertised in London, it is not publicly offered in Paris.

The arrangement between the Credit Mobilier and the Immobiliëre, recommended by Count de Germiny, who is at the head of the two companies, is considered very unfavourable to the former. Under it the Mobilier shareholders will get three new chares for eight old ones, and the Immobilière three for eight old ones.

Notwithstanding the many grave matters which press on the consideration of the Spanish Government, it has found time to make known at Paris that it is willing for its part to adopt the Monetary unity recommended by French Commissioners, and on the basis of a piece of 25f, with which the Spanish doubloon will nearly fit in; but it desires that England and the United States shall first accept that piece.

A treat of some commercial importance between France and

Attesty of some commercial importance between France and Switzerland, concluded in June last, has just been promulgated. It stipulates that "judgments or definitive decisions in civil and commercial cases delivered by the Courts or by arbitrators in one of the two contracting States may be executed in the other," on observing certain specified formalities. This new treaty is destined to replace one of 1828.

tined to replace one of 1928.

The Northern Railway Company announces that it will discount at the Bank rate the coupons falling due on the 1st January—namely, 25f for interest (8f) and on account of dividend (17f) on shares; 17f for dividend on de jouissance shares; 7f 50c interest

on bonds.

The Company des Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, founded under the auspices of the Société Genérale, is from 1st Nov. to pay 7f 50e per share on account of dividend.

The Messageries Imperiales Company has fixed a provisional dividend for the present year of 20°, and will pay it from 1st December. It at the same time makes a call of 150f on the new shares, and requires to be paid from the 1st to the 15th December.

December.

The Vieille Montagne Zinc Company is to distribute 9f per share from 10th November.

Subscriptions are solicited to 10,000 shares of the nominal value of 500f for the establishment near the new Opera in Paris of Magazins de Nouveautés—that is, shops for the sale of linendrapory, mercery, &c. The prospectus promises extraordinary advantages to shareholders: first, 6 per cent. interest; secondly, 30 per cent. discount on purchases they may make; thirdly, the reimbursement of the shares in 26 years at 500f, even if only 300 is paid on them; and fourthly, annual profits during 26 years, beginning at 30f and increasing gradually up to 750f. The promoters of this affair seem to have great confidence in public creduelity.

A company called the Société Industrielle advertises in provin-

A company called the Société Industrielle advertises in p oial newspapers that it is charged by the Credit Foncier of England to receive subscriptions to 3,000 shares of the French Company of the Markets and Slaughter-houses (Halles Marchés et Abattoirs) of Naples. The shares are to be issued at 510f, payable in instalments, and to be redeemed at 1,000f. The annual receipts of the side and the side toirs) of Naples. instalments, and to be redeemed at 1,000f. The annual recorpts of the said markets, &c., are estimated at 6,000,000f, and it is said that 1,200,000f at the outside will be required for interest on the control of the

and that 1,200,000f at the outside will be required for interest on debentares, so that the shares will get 3,800,000f.

The Gas Company of Naples, formed by the French under the name Compagnie Napolitaine, announces a dividend of 40f for last year. Of this sum 15f have been paid on account, and the rest is now in course of payment.

The Coal-pit Company de Besseges is from 31st October to pay 15f on account of dividend of 1869.

A navment of first account of this year, dividend is about to

lof on account of dividend of 1869.

A payment of 8f on account of this year's dividend is about to be made by the Company des Glacières (Icohouses) de Paris.

The Company of the Saltworks and Coal-pits of Gouhensens is to pay from 1st November 12f 50c as provisional dividend for the first half of the year.

An official return shows that the quantity of alcohols disposable in the year (1868-9—1st October), consisting of stockmake and imports, was 1,790,622 hectolitres, and the quantity taken for home consumption, 1,128,805; for export, 283,873; the rest remaining on hand. (The hectolitre is rather more than 22 gallons.)

The market report is annexed:—
Flour.—At Paris, yesterday, eight marks, 58f 25c the sack of 157 kilogs; superior, 56f 50c.

WHEAT.—At Paris, yesterday, choice white, 32f 50v to 33f the each of 120 kiloga; first quality, 31f 25o to 32f 25o; other sorts, 29f to 30f. Corrow.—The sales at Havre, in the week ending Friday, were 9.49f bales, and in the closing quotations, compared with those of the preceding week, United States were put 2f to 3f lower, and India 1f to 4f. New Orleans very ordinary was 146f the 50 kilogs; Omnawattee good ordinary, 113f; Tinnavelly ditto, 110f; Madras ditto, 108f. This week sales have not been active, and yesterday New Orleans very ordinary was 147f to 148f; Omnawattee good ordinary, 116f to 116f 50c.

116f 50c.

COMPER.—The market at Havre was calm in the week ending Friday.
100 sacks Port-an-Prince, 66f the 50 kilogs, in bond; 320 ditto, 61f;
350 Genaives, 72f and 70f; 100 Hayti, 59f to 59f 50c; 900 ditto, for delivery, 52f 50c to 56f; 450 Bahis, part at 52f, part at prices kept secret;
3,700 ditto, for delivery, 47f; 192 Santos, 61f; 43 Guatemals, 71f;
3,200 Maracaibe, 67f; 200 Costa Rica, 61f; 450 Mysore, 70f to 72f;
38 Malabar, 66f 50c; and 40 bags Mocha, 152f 50c, duty paid. This
week, Hayti, 58f; 0.pap, 66f 50c; Rio, 51f and 56f; Santos, 61f to 75f.
At Bordeaux, last week, 2,100 sacks Costa Rica, 105f to 110f; 25
casks Coylon, 88f to 102f 50c; 116 sacks Winard, 108f; 114 Mysore,
104f; 148 Rio, washed, 76f to 80f; 175 ditto, not washed, 59f to 64f.
No sales this week. At Nantes, last week, 74 sacks Cape and some
Coylon plantation, prices not stated. No sales this week. At Marseides,
last week, 3,296 sacks Rio, 53f 75c and 54f; 175 fardes Mocha, 100f to
101f. This week, Rie, 53f 75c and 52f 10c.

No sales this week. At Nantes, last week, 74 sacks Cape and some Ceylon plantation, prices not stated. No sales this week. At Marseilles, last week, 3,226 sacks Rio, 53f 75c and 54f; 175 fardes Mocha, 100f to 101f. This week, Rio, 53f 75c and 52f 10c.

Sugan.—At Harre, in the week ending Friday, the only sale was a small lot of French West India, bonne quatrieme, 51f 25c. the 50 kiloga, duty paid. This week, bonne quatrieme, 51f 25c. At Bordener, last week, some French West India, 49f 25c and 49f 50c, bonne quatrieme, and 50f 50c, usine; 2,000 casks Havana, 35f, No. 12; 782 ditte for delivery, floating conditions. No sales this week. At Nantes, last week, some French West India, 48f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 2400 sacks Reunion at prices not stated, but believed to be 54f 50c to 56f, bonne quatrieme; 200 casks Havana and some French West India, salf foc, bonne quatrieme; 200 casks Havana, at prices not stated. At Marseilles, last week, some French West India, 31f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 200 casks Havana, 34f and 34f 25c, No. 12. This week, Havana, 34f, No. 12. Indiao,—The only sale at Haure, in the week ending Friday, was 2 chests New Granada, at established prices. This week, Rengal and Caracca. At Bordeaux, last week, 45 chests Bengal, 24 Kurpah, 50 Madraa, prices firm. No sales this week.

Hious.—The sales at Haure, in the week ending Friday, were 1,460 Monte Video dry ox, 102f to 105f the 50 kilogs; 3,200 ditto salted saladeros ox, 58f and 58f 50c; 3,700 Urugnay salted ox, 56f 50c; 3,400 Rio Grande salted ox, 55f 50c to 56f; 1,500 ditto salted ox, 53f 50c to 56f; 1,500 ditto salted ox, 53f 50c to 56f; 1,500 ditto salted ox, 53f 50c; 2,671 La Plata horse salted, 48f; 720 ditto for dalivery, 48f 50c. This week, Busnes Ayres salted saladeros cow, 59f 50c; Monte Video ditto ox, 58f and 58f 50c.

Wool.—At Haure, in the week ending Friday, 850 bales La Plata unvashed, 97tc to 1f 70c the kilog; 628 Buenos Ayres washed, 24 7fc.

and 58f 50c.

Wool.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, 350 bales La Plata unwashed, 974c to 1f 70c the kilog; 623 Buanes Ayrea washed, 3f 75c to 4f 30c; 72 Ohili unwashed, 1f 50c; 1,024 Russin ditto, prices not stated; 26 La Plata sheepskin unwashed, 70c. There were also five auctions, and they were exceedingly satisfactory. In these, 11,370 bales were offered, and all were taken except about 10c. The prices obtained were 10c to 15c higher than those of September for all qualities, and for some extra merinos 20c more were given. This week, La Plata unwashed, at prices kept secret, and at 170f the 10c kilogs; Chili unwashed, 150f.

washed, 150f.

Tallow.—At Havre, in the week ending Friday, sales were animated. La Plata saladeres ex, 54f to 55f the 50 kilogs, and for delivery, 53f 75e to 54f 50c; La Plata sheep, 52f 50c to 53f, and for delivery, 52f 25c to 52f 50c. No sales this week. At Paris, yesterday, the 100 kilogs, without cotrol duty, 104f 50c.

Spirits.—At Paris, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, 90 deg., 64f. At Bordenix, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoo, 36 deg., 79f; 3-6 beetroot, 90 deg., first quality, 69f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council Affairs, a despatch from Her Majosty's Minister at Buence Ayres, reporting that a decree has been promulgated by the President of the Argentine Confederation, postponing the opening of the Exhibition to be held at Cordova in 1876, from the 15th April to the 15th October of

be held at Cordova in 1870, from the 15th April to the 15th October of the same year.

During the week ended Nov. 3, the imports of the precious metals were:—Gold, 208,1001; silver, 183,768l. The exports were:—Gold, 247,491l; silver, 71,460l.

It was currently reported in Colombo at the date of our last advices, October 2nd, that the export duty of one shilling per cwt on coffee will be remitted after the 1st of January next.

Official miscellaneous statistics of Canada have been issued for the financial year 1867-68. They describe Ontario as having an area of 121,260 square miles; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,630; and New Brunawick, 27,105. Altogether there are 377,045 square miles. The estimated population in 1868, allowing that the increase has been in the same ratio since 1861 as it was in the nine provious years, is as follows:—Ontario, 1,880,245; Quebec, 1,221,106; Nova Scotia, 375,511; New Brunswick, 302,960—making a total of 3,679,312; the yearly increase in Ontario being 424 per cent; in Quebec, 250 per cent. In Nova Scotia, 181 per cent; in New Brunswick, 266 per cent. The population in January, 1861, was only 3,090,561; the subsequent increase, 789,251. The average population to the square mile is 10-29; revenue per head, §3.53; debt per head, §21.80; imports per head,

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\$18.55; exports, \$14.84; duty per head, \$2.27. The net debt of the Dominion is put down at \$84,576,088.

The following is a return of the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the fourth week of October, 1869, and of the corresponding week in 1868:—

	Paupers.					
	Indoor.	Indoor. Outdoor.			Corre-	
artist p	Adults and Children	Adalts.	Children under 16	ith week Oct., 1869.	sp'nding Total in 1868.	
West district	6,173 6,652 7,882	7,244 10,881 7,282 11,098 15,908	6,085 8,006 5,921 10,751 15,556	18,918 25,010 19.755 29,676 40,288	18,865 26,589 19,698 30,330 39,187	
Total of the Metropolis The West district includes Kensington (Hanover square), St Margaret and St J	, Fulham	52,353 , Paddi	48,°19	133,422 nelsea, S	George	

tral district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Hol-City of London.

Central interior metanes of contents and City of London.

Bast district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-Inti, Stepney, Mile-end old town, and Poolar.

South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark),
th, Wandswerth and Clapnam, Camberwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, and

TOTAL PAUPERISM OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000. Number of Paupers.									
					Indoor.		Ontdoor.		Total.
Fourth	week	of.	October.	1869	85,050	*****	99,572	*****	135,622
	-		-	1868		*****	98,644		134,139
	-		-	1867	34,018		87,373	*****	121,396
	-		-	1866	31.701	*****	78,805		110,501

Ene Bankers' Gasette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Garrys)

(From the Week

om Wednesday, the Srd day of Nov., 1846.

Notes insued	£ 32,660,670	Other Securities	£ 11,015,100 8,984,900 17,660,670
A Company of the Company	32,660,C70		32,660,670
BA	NKING D	EPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000 2,094,841 3,963,115 17,628,752	Government Securities	14,011,953 15,721,646 8,604,880 926,388
Seven-day and other Bills	625,159		
Dated the 4th Nov. 1869.	29,264,867	GEO FORRES Chie	39,254,867 Cashing

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result :-

Public Deposits		20,189,59 18,687,05
	45 672 816	48 767 65

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,094,841l, as stated in the above FRIDAY NIGHT. The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

exhibit—			
	Increase.		Decrease.
Circulation	549,964	********	***
Public Deposits	200	********	145,320
Other Deposits	***	20000000	224,157
Government Securities	***	*******	500,000
Other Securities	873.841		110
Ballion			202 838

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills

ourou at the Dankers	Ulearing-	nous	e:-			
	Week endi Nov. 3,	ng	Week endin		Week ending Nov. 4,	
	1869.		1869,		1868.	
-			£			
Thursday	8,179,000		8,683,000			
Friday	19,440,000		11,187,000	-	27,198,000	
Saturday	13,687,000	*****	12,146,000	*****	13,019,000	
Monday	9,287,000	*****	8 767,000		7,848,000	
Tuesday	12,004,000		9,385,000	*****	10,101,000	
Wednesday	9,821,000	*****	8,416,000	*****	12,710,000	
Total	72,418,000	******	\$8,484,000	******	79,347,000	

Bankers' Clearing-b se, Nov. 4, 1880.

A considerable reduction is shown this week in the Bank of England's resources. Both public and private deposits show a decrease together of about 370,000%. The coin and bullion are less by 202,8381, and the other securities show an increase of 873,841%. The repayment of an advance by the Government of half-a-million has, however, still left the total reserve at a decline of 697,688L

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1859:-

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1859.	1886.	1987.	1888.	1800.
Oirculation, including	£	A		£	4
bank post-bills	23,226,637	24,203,592	25,254,722	25,156,529	24,680,948
Public deposits	5,612,538	4,875,714	5,396,899	4,281,114	8,063,111
Other deposits	14.571,619	17,150,191	18,746,986	18,621,065	17,628,75
Government securities.	10,875,137	12,299,812	12,891,208	15,485,874	14,011,95
Other securities	18,809,026	19,330,391	16,788,649	15,728,291	15,721,640
Reserva of motes & coin	8,991,931	8,330,276	12,726,382	9,964,268	9,531,36
Coin and bullion	16,836,386	16.891,606	22,335,297	19,477,738	18,587,04
Bank rate of discount	24 p c.	4 D C.	2 p c.	2 ne	
Price of Consols		498	944	943	8 p &
Average price of wheat	48s 14	544 94	69s 11d	52s 11d	464 24
Exchangeon Pari (shrt)	25 74 124	25 15 25			
- Ameterdam ditto		11 154 164	11 18 19	11 184 19	
- Hamburg (3months)		13 81 91	13 9# 10#	18 92 1-2	18 104 11

In 1859, notwithstanding the large shipments of silver to the East, amounting to 13,234,305l, the rate of interest had not exceeded 3 per cent. throughout the year. Money was very easy in the discount market at 21 per cent., and the public continued to invest steadily in Indian securities.

In 1866, the marriage of the Czarewitch of Russia to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark had taken place. The Bank rate had been reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. The drafts of Messrs Dent and Co. had been refused by their London agents, Messrs Dent, Palmer, and Co.

In 1867, it was believed that the money market would shortly become more active. The favourable settlement of the Roman question had been received with universal satisfac-The corn market had been heavy, and only a moderate business had been passing in cotton.

In 1868, General Grant had been elected to the Preside

of the United States. The prospectus of the Charkof-Asof Railway Loan had been issued by Messrs Raphaels. A new Spanish loan was talked of for 20,000,000l.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1859, a deficiency of the "other" securities, showed, in 1859, a deficiency of 4,287,407l; in 1866, a deficiency of 2,180,200l; in 1867, an excess of 1,958,344l; and in 1868, an excess of 2,892.774L

In 1869, there is an excess of 1,907,106L DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The movements in the continental discount rates to which we drew attention two or three weeks since as being particularly worthy of notice continue in the upward direction in some cases, while the advance in others is well maintained. Evidence is thus being gradually afforded that the floating balances of those places have been to a large extent absorbed by investment in forci bonds and in the shares of various undertakings, which have been introduced as a consequence of the low value of mossy during the past two or three years. Our market therefore is beginning to feel the effects. It will be observed that rather later than at the same time last year there was a gradual advance in the value of money in this market from November the 19th, when the Bank rate stood at 2½, up to May of this year, when it reached 4½. The efflux of gold, which the Parisi was the principle of the rise than chiefly to Russia, was the principal cause of the rise than, and although there are no such withdrawals yet as were then experienced gold continues to leave the Bank for expert to pay for the grain, which arrives in large quantities at this time of the year, apart from the requirements for Egypt and other quarters. Much money has lately been remitted to the provinces for various purposes, as is usual at this season, and bankers balances are thus by degrees absorbed, i.e., the unemployed balances, the money that can be spared. When money is very cheap as little as possible is obviously kept idle, and consequently any extra demands soon give rise to the sort of tightness that is now experienced. The introduction of the new Portuguese loan, the constant transmission of any money that can be procured for Spain, and the improving value of money in some parts of the continent, added to the increased money in some parts of the continent, added to the increase requirements for home purposes, have pointed out to the Bank directors that it is better to keep their bullion by producing an effect upon the Exchanges, as they did last year, than to produce a reflux by more violent action at a subsequent period. Taking all things into consideration however, especially the Paris market, there seems to be no ground for the belief that the value of money will rise to for the belief that the value of money will rise to any very high point at present. To-day there has been a brisk demand at the Bank, and the rates, as we give them elsewhere, are now current in the general market.

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has we det Upon the Stock Exchange short loans are negotiated at short 24 per cent. against Government security.

The current quotations for mercantile paper having various de te run are as follow :-

30 to 60 days	3 per cent.
3 months	3} 3} per cent.
4 to 6 months-Bank bills	31 4 per cent.
4 to 6 months-Trade bills	4 44 per cent.

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and

	Bank Rate Per cent.		Open	Market.
Paris	21	*******		21
Vienna		*******	***	6
Berlin	. 5	********	***	44
Frankfort		******		4
Amsterdam	. 5	*******		5
Turin	. 5	*******	***	5
Brussels	2	******	***	2
Madrid		********	***	5
Hamburg	. 4	*******		4
St Petersburg	. 6	*******	***	6

An advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) has been established at Amsterdam both as regards the Bank rate and the open market,

The following are the changes in the Bank of France return for the week:—

INCREASE,	fos
Notes	17,500,000
Bills discounted	11,500,000
Private accounts	11,333,000
Advances	800,000
DECREASE,	fcs
Trasury balances	22,250,000
Claub	4 900 000

A satisfactory increase is shown in the total of bills discounted, but the change in the total of cash held is unim-

ENGLISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS,-The fact of Monday having been a holiday, and the knowledge that the following Saturday would also be a closed day, has restricted opera-tions in all departments of the Stock Exchange. The abseace of support arising from this circumstance has left one or two unfavourable features to depress the tone of the Eaglish funds. There has been a better demand for money, causing tightness in the market, and rather a considerable amount of gold has been taken from the Bank, independently of the amounts which have been intercepted on their way thither from abroad, and which have been taken for the con thister from abroad, and which have been taken for the continent. The advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent, on the Bank of England rate of discount, and the introduction of the new Portuguese loan, have combined with the other somewhat adverse influences to induce sales, and a fall of \(\frac{1}{2} \) for the week has been established, Consols closing to-day at 93\(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{3}{2} \).

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS LOAN,—It is reported that the Metropolitan Board of Works contemplate raising 2.000.000/ in a 31 per cent stock transferable at the Bank

2,000,000l in a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, transferable at the Bank of Eagland, to be offered for tender.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—The long-expected Portuguese loan has at length made its appearance. The following is the pros-

PORTUGUESE 3 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869,

PORTUGUESE 3 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1869,
Fon 12,000,000/ Strock,
In Bonds of 100/ and 500/ each.

Messre Stern Brothers beg to announce that His Majesty the King of Portugal, having, by a decree of the 23rd September, 1869, and a general bend of the same date, authorised the creation of 12,000,000/ nominal capital 3 per cent. stock, in conformity with the law of the Cortes of the 16th July, 1869, they have entered into a contract with the Portuguese Government for the issue of the same.

1,850,000/ of the bonds have been reserved by the Government in parsuance of the law of 27th August, 1869, for the parties interested in the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway Company (Limited), and the Government have intimated that they are ready to deliver those bonds to the company on the 31st May, 1870, on a full discharge being given by the necessary parties of all their claims against the Government.

1,500,000/ of the stock is reserved for issue in Portugal, and Messrs Stern Brothers are now prepared to receive applications for the remaining 8,650,000/.

The bonds of this loan will be to "bearer," in amounts of 100/ and 500/, and will bear interest at three per cent. per amount, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July in each year: at the Portuguese Financial Commission in London, in pounds sterling; in Paris, at the exchange of fos 25.25; and at Amsterdam at 11 guilders and 80 cents

The stock will bear interest from the 1st July, 1869, and is to be exempt from Government taxes of every kind.

The bonds will be countersigned by Messrs Starn Brothers, as agents for the loan, and will be provided with coupons, which will be renewed when exhausted, free of expense.

The price of issue is 32½ for every 100/ stock (which will carry dividend from 1st July, 1869), payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.

5 — allotment.

5 — 18th December.

13th December.

13th January, 1870, deducting 11 per cent. dividend (less English income tax), due 1st January, 1870.

- 1st April. - 31st May.

When a country comes into foreign money markets to appeal for a new loan, it is only natural that contemplating subscribers should look a little at the past financial history of the nation, quite apart from the professions and promises which are sure to be made upon such an occasion with regard to the future. The unsuccessful attempts of the Portuguese hitherto to make revenue and expenditure meet do not afford much encouragement, and if the circumstances attending the introduction of the previous loans were investigated, no doubt it would be found some assurance was given that a new era of prosperity in connection with each new issue was to be begun. The prospectus however speaks for itself, and all the circumstances connected with the loan leave no room for mystification as to the character of the security. In many respects it cannot be denied that the country has made considerable progress,—as cented that the country has made considerable progress,—as regards roads, railways, telegraphs, harbours, increased cultivation of the soil, and the opening upof new mines, very much has been done. It is only fair to allow these features their due weight, but it would appear that the goodness or badness of the security can only be proved at a subsequent period, when sufficient time has elapsed to show the ability of the existing coalition Government to deal with the deficit which has hitherto hear chronic and also to demonstrate which has hitherto been chronic, and also to demonstrate which has hitherto been chronic, and also to demonstrate practically the capacity and willingness of the population to avail themselves of the modern facilities which we are told are being introduced for the permanent benefit of their country. So far as this market is concerned the transactions in this loan are understood to have been small. It is stated, however, that four times the amount could have been placed at Lisbon. It seems strange, if this be true, that the loan should have been brought out here at all.

The tendency of this department has been unfavourable, The tendency of this department has been unfavourable, owing to the absence of confidence which still exists in the foreign markets, notably those of Germany and Holland. Monday having been a holiday, and Saturday also a close day, business has been limited. The expected advance in Mexican stock has not been realised, and this may be accepted as some indication that there are but few believers in any substantial recognition of the creditors' claims by the Government. The stock is a lower for the week at 134 to 4. ment. The stock is 1 lower for the week, at 131 to 1. Spanish New Threes are about 1 lower for the week, at 267 to 7, the news from Madrid being continuously of a very discouraging character. Turkish Five per Cents. of 1865 are 1 lower. Egyptian Seven per Cents. of 1868 have lost the late advance, and have receded to 77 to 1, or a fall of 1 for the week. Italian of 1861 are to the same extent worse. Peruvian of 1865 have gone back $\frac{1}{2}$ to $82\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, but to-day closed firmer. The foreign market, as a whole, showed a little more strength at the close on the receipt of rather better prices from the continental bourses.

rather better prices from the continental bourses.

Subjoined are the closing prices of stocks dealt in today:—Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, 83½ to 84. Chilian 6 per Cents., 1867, 98 to 99; ditto 7 per Cents., 1866, 103. Egyptian 7 per Cents., 1862, 86 to 86½; ditto Railway Debentures, 99 to 99½; ditto 9 per Cent. Viceroy Loan, 99 Debentures, 99 to 99½; ditto 9 per Cent. Viceroy Loan, 99 to 99½; ditto 7 per Cent. ditto, 82 to 82½; ditto 1868, 76½ to 77½. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, 53½ to 53½; ditto State Domain, 83½ to 84½; ditto Tobacco Loan, 84½ to 85½. Mexican, 13½ to 13½. Orel-Vitebek Obligations, 80½ to 81½. Peruvian 5 per Cents., 1865, 82 to 82½. Portuguese, 32½ to 33; ditto Scrip, 5-16 to 7-16 prem. Russian 4½ per Cents., 89 to 91; ditto 3 per Cents., 53½ to 54½; ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 86 to 86½; ditto Anglo-Dutch, 1866, 91½ to 92½; ditto Nicolas, 65½ to 65½; ditto Nicolas, 65½ to 65½; ditto Nicolas, 65½ to 65½; ditto Charkof, 80½ to 80½; ditto Charkof, 1869, 65 to 65½; ditto Charkof, 80½ to 80½; Spanish New Threes, 26½ to 27. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1854, 80½ to 81½; ditto ditto,

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1858, $67\frac{1}{4}$ to $67\frac{3}{4}$; ditto ditto, 1862, $67\frac{1}{2}$ to $67\frac{3}{4}$; ditto 5 per

Conts., 1865, 42 5-16 to 42 7-16. Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

	CONSOL	6			
Money.		count.		Exchequer	Bills.
Lowest. Highest.	Lowest.	H	gheet,	March.	June.
terday 98# 934	928	*****	99}	par 5s pm	5a 10s j
	****** ***			949	000
		-	934	par 5s pm	Se 1961
duesday 934 93f	93à	salitant		par 5e pm	
uraday 934 934	93	****		par 5s pm	
day 951 951	93	******	907	par 5s pm	5a 10a j
C	losing pric	08	Clo	ing prices	
	last Friday	7.		his day.	
S per cent. consols, money	981 1		********	981 1	
De account	934 #		********	931 #	
New 3 per cents	93 1			914 4	
Reduced 3 per cents			********	911 4	
Exchequer bills, March	par 5s p	m	********	par 5s pm	
Do June	5s 10s p	an -	********	5a 10a pm	
Bank stock	287 9		*******	102	
East India stock, 10 p.c, 1874.	211 18		********	400	
De 5 per cent, 1880	115 }		********	***	
Do 4 per cent, 1888	par		*****	***	
Argentine 6 per cent	831 41		*******	824 34	
Austrian sterling 5 pr ct, 1859	***		*******		
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865	831 4		*******	824 34	
Chilian 7 per cent, 1866	1034 44		*******	1034 44	
Do 6 per cent, 1867	98 100		********	98 100	
Dambian 8 per cent, 1867	98 4		********	93 4	
Do 7 per cent, 1864	81 2		********	80 2	
Dutch 2 per cent	54 6		*******	54 6	
Do 4 per cent	500		********	85 7	
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1862	821 5		*******	83 8	
Do do 1864	561 4		********	861 71	
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures	99 1		********	99 100	
Do do Viceroy, 1886	934 #		*******	550	
Do 9 per cent, 1809	89 1		*********	000	
Do 7 per cent, 1868	774 #			764 7	
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	534 1			58 1	
Do 5 pr ct State Domain, '65	84 5			834 44	
Do 6 pe Tobacco Loan, 1868	844 54		*******	***	
Mexican 8 per cent	73 4		******	181 1	
Peruvian 44 per cent, 1862	100		*******	97 8	
De 5 per cent, 1865	821 1		*******		
Portuguese 3 per cent, 185%	34 à 87 8		******		
Russian 5 per cent, 1822			*******	87 8	
De 3 per cent, 1859	55 6		40000000	534 44 xd	
De 5 per cent, 1862			*******	851 61 xd	
Do 44 per cent, 1850	90 2		*******	90 2	
Do 44 per cent, 1860	600		*******	444	
Do 5 p.c, Anglo-Dutch, 1866	92 #		******	914 24	
Do 4 pr ct, Nicolai Railway	68 \$		*******	664 4 xu	
De 5 per cent, Orel-Vitebak			********	098	
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1868	884 4			400	
Do 5 pr ct, Charkof-Azeff			*******	100	
Bardimian 5 per cont			*******	72.4	
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867	271 8		*******	264 7	
Turkish 6 per cent, 1854			*******		
Do do 1868			******	67 8	
Do do 1862			*******		
Do 5 per cent, 1865			*********		
Do 6 per cent, 1865			*******	671 81	
Venesuela 6 per cent, 1862			*******	000	
Do do 1864	400		*******	440	

ENGLISH RAILWAY STOCKS.—The traffic returns of the leading lines continue to be of a rather disappointing character, and ordinary railway stocks as an investment are con-sequently more or less prejudiced. The continuous conversion of the floating capital into debenture stock is rapidly con-solidating the position of all the lines which are following the lead set by the London and Blackwall Company. It will be remembered that it was to a very great extent owing to the large amount of the floating liabilities which the directors had to deal with, and which in a rising money-market people were unwilling to renew at 4 and 5 per cent., which led to the embarrasament of a few lines and the subsequent scandalous revolations which many others were unavoidably com-pelled to make. The business therefore in the market as re-ferred to from day to day and week to week is mainly in the ordinary stocks, the preference classes being held so that transfers are comparatively infrequent. The still downward course of Metropolitan stock keeps alive in the memory past mal-administration, and as the speculative operations in this description form the chief reading from day to day it is not surprising that the market is left without much support.

The persistent course pursued by the London and Brighton Company in raising their fares, and thus endeavouring to make an innocent public pay for the careless management of directors, has borne the fruits which were generally looked for. Mr Laing has already acknowledged the error into which the Company was led by a natural desire to retrieve rapidly previous losses, and has informed a correspondent, who appears to have taken some trouble to enlighten the chairman as to the extent of the deterioration of house property, &c., in the Metropolitan district, that it has been determined to carry out a revised and reduced scale of fares, together with increased facilities for season tickets, on and from the 1st January next.

The chief movements for the week have been in Metropolitan and London and Brighton stocks. The former has given way $1\frac{1}{8}$ on speculative sales as usual, the latter $\frac{7}{8}$ on frequent rumours with reference to a proposed new line.

Midland has fallen & for the week on disappointing traffic receipts. Great Western stock is also f lower. London, Chatham, and Dover has receded f, while Great Eastern and London and North-Western are a worse. As the excepti Caledonian stock is fractionally better.

Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

It.	AILWAYS.		
Cla	osing prices		losing prices
	ast Friday.		this day,
Bristol and Exeter	70 2	00000000	70 2
Caledonian	804 #	***	804 1
Cape	61 4	********	61 4
Central Argentine	19 20	*******	19 20
Eastern Bengal	109 19	********	1094 104
Great Eastern	36£ 7£	*********	864 7
Great Northern	1084 94	*********	1074 84
Do A Stock	106 4	********	106 4
Do B Stock	126 8	910000000	126 8
Great Western	56 1	********	55± ±
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1944 5	********	1244 6
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	48 1	********	42 4
London, Chatham, and Dover	165 174	010110000	161 #
London and North-Western	119 4	*********	1187 194
London and South-Western	89 91	********	89 91
Manchester, Sheff, & Lincoln.	584 4	********	531 4
Metropolitan	882 44	***************************************	88 4
Do Extension	79 81		80 1
Midland	1184 19	********	1174 19
North British	281 4	*********	38 4
North-Eastern-Berwick	1184 19	*********	118 19
Do Leeds	78 9	********	79 80
Do York	1164 74	*******	116 17
North Staffordshire	56 8	*******	56 8
Oude and Rohilcund	107 8	********	107 8
		*******	34 6
Oxford, West Midland	76# 7#	*******	761 4
South-Eastern		*******	110 11
Do B Stock	1094 104	40 ******	48 4
	27 9	000003900	57 9
South Wales	61 9	********	01 9
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	300 0		307 0
Bombay and Baroda	107 8	********	107 8
East Indian guar 5 per cent	111 12	000000100	1104 114
Grand Trunk of Canada	104 4	849-95040	154 16
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	1084 94	*******	1081 94
Great Western of Canada	154 4	********	104 #
Madras guar 5 per cent	1084 94	*****	108 9
Beinde guar 5 per cent	1064 74	********	107 8
De Delhi shares guar 5 p c.	107 8	********	107 8
FOREIGN SHARES.	10.1		10.1
Bahia and San Francisco	16 1	*******	16 }
Dutch-Rhenish	24 4	*****	24 4
Eastern of France	234 44	********	281 44
Great Lazembourg	12/4 13	*******	124 4
Northern of France	48 4	500-0200-	48 4
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranear	39 40	*******	39 40
Paris and Orleans	364 74	******	364 74
Sambre and Meuse	65 75	V0010000	64 74
San Paulo	191 #	******	194 20
8. Austrian & LombVenetian	20# 21#	*******	20 1
Recife and San Francisco	14 15		144 154

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The continued decline on the premium on gold at New York, combined with the visibly improving credit of the United States Government in foreign countries, have contributed to the strength which these securities have shown latterly. The 5-20 bonds of 1882, after touching 88 9-16 to 11-16, being a rise of a full 1} per cent. since last Friday, have declined on realisation 88 5-16 to 7-16, at which they closed. Erie railway shares have again fallen, and close I per cent, lower for the week at 20% to \$. Illinois on the other hand have further improved, and are 1 per cent. higher at 981 to 9.

TELEGRAPH SHARES.—Less attention has been directed to these securities. British Indian have fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ to 12 3-16 to 5-16, and the Extensions $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1-16 to 3-16 prem. There have been some fluctuations in Telegraph Construction shares, and they close fractioually higher.

BANKS.—The advance in the value of money has caused a little more business in these shares, but the changes have been to an unimportant extent.

EXCHANGES.-Owing to the absence of confidence which is said to exist on the Continent, chiefly in the German money markets, and to the general scarcity of money as evidence by the advancing rates, the action just taken by the Bank of England has so far produced no effect upon the exchanges; on the contrary, the movements as a rule are against this country. The rate for short paper on Holland is 1 stiver lower. On Italy there is an advance of 5 cents, and on Austria the rate is I per cent higher. St. Petersbare is 1 of a person. the rate is 1 per cent. higher. St Petersburg is 1 of a penny

The sum of 64,000l has been withdrawn for the Bank for Alexandria to-day. The following is taken from Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions

Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Biake, on the transcription bullion during the week:—
Geld.—The demand for gold continues, and the whole of the arrival mentioned below have been absorbed, together with 264,000, in bar and coin, withdrawn from the Bank. The City of Buenes Ayres briag 61,600 from the Brasile; the La Pista brings 63,100 from the Brasile; the Silesia brings 5,000 from New York; the Denuschland bring 12,000 from New York; the Etna brings 1,720 from Halifax; the City of Autwarp brings 4,000 from New York; the Norfolk briag 27,000 from Melbourne; the Swiftsure brings 67,500 from Melbourne; the Swiftsure brings 67,500 from Melbourne; the Swiftsure brings 67,500 from Melbourne.

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the Peninsular and Oriental steamer on the 6th instant will also be sent away. The Nyanza has taken 45,100l to India, and the Seine 50,000l to the West India.

Silver.—The rate has improved to 60\frac{1}{2}d per or standard, chiefly owing to Continental demand. The Nyanza has taken 15,000l to Bombay, and the Seine 5,470l to the West Indias.

Mexican Dollara.—The Nyanza has taken 37,025l to China. The market is tolerably firm, and the price has improved to 50\frac{1}{2}d per or.

Exchange on India for drafts by the banks at 60 days sight may be quoted in 11\frac{1}{2}d to 11 \frac{1}{2}d for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, The Council drafts sold yestarday were allotted at the rate of 26 per cent. at 11\frac{1}{2}d per rupee on Calcutta and Madras; Bombay nil.

India Government Lean Notes are unchanged from last week's quotations. Prices are—92 to 92\frac{1}{2} for 4 per Cents.: 105\frac{1}{2} to 16 for 5 per Cents.; and 110\frac{2}{2} to 110\frac{2}{2} for 5\frac{1}{2} per Cents.; 105\frac{1}{2} to 106 for 5 per Cents.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9\frac{1}{2} d per or std; ditto fas, 77s 9\frac{1}{2} d to 77s 10\frac{1}{2} d per oz, last price. Silver—Har silver, fins, 5s 0\frac{1}{2} d per oz std, nearest; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 1d per oz std; fine cake silver, 5s 5\frac{1}{2} d per oz. Moxican dollars, 4s 11\frac{1}{2} d per oz quiet; five-franc pleces, 4s 11\frac{1}{2} d per oz, last price.

GOLONIAL GOVERNAMES GOLONIAE CONTAINER ADDITIONAL CONTAINERS.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year,	Name.	Paid.	Price
6	Maria		4	1
600	3 pr et.	Canada, 1877-84	190	1061
100	3 pret.	Do	130	105
700	3 pr ct.	Do	100	105
2214809	2 pr ct.	Do	100	954
585608		Do. Inscribed Stock	100	944
***	2 pr ct.	Do. Dominion of 1903	100	94
200000		Cape of Good Hope, 1878	100	105
444	3 pret	Do. 1890-1900	100	1104
444	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-80	100	108
***	3 prcL	Do. 1891	100	112
234000		Do. 1900	100	1004
250000		Caylon, 1878	100	112
100000		Do. 1872	100	***
350000		Do. 1882 and 1883	100	1:5
1000000		Madras Irrigation & Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent	100	109
200000		Mauritina, 1873	100	105
200000		Do 1878	100	108
150000		Do. 1882	100	169
400000		Do. 1895-96	100	110
165500		Natal	100	109
100000		Do	100	110
106000		New Brunswick	100	11 51
1185800		New South Wales, 1871-6	100	1014
3671800	24 pr et	Do. 1888-96	100	1014
	24 pr et.	Do. red. by annual drawings from 1867 to 1875	100	1014
95700		New Zealand, 1891	100	108
889406		Do	100	914
3981000		Do. Consolidated	100	914
252100		Do. 1891	100	104
280000		Do. 1891	100	106
225000		Nova Scotia, 1875	100	105
1850200		Do. 1886		106
1177450		Queenaland, 1882-5	100	109
	. 0	Do. 1891	100	109
15681000	3 pct	South Australian, 1860-77	100	***
102800		Do. 1898-1906	100	1124
400000		Tasmanian, 1895	100	1094
338660		Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	100#
\$50000		Victoria		***
78980: 0		Do. 1891	100	1144
			200	

OF EXCHANGE ON	LOND	N.
on London		
	40000	Short .
25 171	*****	-
11 87	*****	-
1191		tree.
13 72	#2F222	-
13 6	910210	3 months' date
6 28		-
124 15		_
29,0		700
17 80		-
954		
40 88		0 days' date
50 05		o mays maso
		2000
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1008		Adole level 0
164	****** 0	0 days' sight
	Rates of Exchange, on London, 25 18 25 174 11 874 11 874 11 874 12 72 13 8 6 23 124 18 22 17 80 98 5 49 85 50 05 49 65	25 18 25 174 11 875 114 11 875 114 11 875 114 11 875 114 11 875 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 114 115 115

Havens 108	60 days' sight
Havana Nov. 4 164	******
Melbourne Sept. 14 per cent. pe	Ille tresse
myselfy country me 12 1 nor count no	m
There come and	m 90 days' sight
mo de Janeiro Oct. 8 191	and a subject of

Pernambuco — 15 19#	Antiero mo
Buenos America Cont. Co. 100	455556 mm.
Buenos AyresSept. 28 40	Control -
Valparaiso	10000 000
Mauritius	
	wire) 6 months' sight
Calcutta — 15 ls lifd per ruper	0 (wire)
Bhanghai Sept. 29 4s dd per dol ((wire)
Shanghai 23 is 11jd per tael	(wire)

LONDON EXCHANGES ON INDIA, ac.

Noardu	LE 4.		
Salentia Madras Sombay Mauritina Colombo Singapore Hong Kong Sydnay Meibourze	60 days. 1s 114d 1s 114d 1s 114d 1 p c dis 1 p c dis 4s 4d 1 p c dis 1 p c dis 1 p c dis	\$75000000000000000000000000000000000000	30 days. 1s 11a %d 1s 11d %d 1s 11d %d is p c dis 2 p c dis 4s 4sd is p c dis 4s 4sd

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

Delli sille an area a	Set.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fes.
8 per Uent, Consuls	932 4	-10	984 4	104 +	964 #	384
Do. for account	934	100	93 4	986 4	988	984
8 per Cent, Reduced	92 18	000	917 2	912 #	914 1	914
New 8 per Cent	1914 2	000	1914 2	1914 4	(914 1	1914
New 84 per Cent. Jan. 1894		800	100	100000	1	1
New 21 per Cent, Jan. 1894		000	***	***	***	-
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873		0.00	***	***	010	140
Annuities, Jan. 1880		***	***	100		100
Do. April 1885		***	114 4	100	100	***
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908		***	19 13-16	***	-	
Exchequer Bills, 1,000/24&3pc	10s p	***	10s p	lls p	lls 6s p	***
Do 1001, 2001, & 5001 -	6s p	***	58 p	***	53 p	***
Bank Stock, 44 pret last hf-yr	939	***	233 37	287	237 39	237
Do. for account		240	110	***	100	
Securities with Interest, guar,		1 71/8	1	dean you	1 (25)	34757
by the English Government.	601	10200	March 1999	OR STATE	1446	100.45
Canadian 4 p c Bds Redeem.by	17	1 922	No. of Contract	1000	M 554 M2	Shall .
Dominion of Canada in 1908	***	***	***	1032		***
Inter-Colonial Omniam		***	100	***	-	444
Indian Government Securities.	-	No Mile	1000	1000	March VIII	10000
India Stock, 104 pc April 1874		***	211 13	-	2114	2111 13
Do. for account	***	100	000			
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1880	1151	***	1151 15	1151 15	1149 5	1153 4
Do. 4 per Cent, Oct. 1888		048	1008 ±	1001 1	1001 #	100
Do, do, Certificates		***	1 100		200	
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.		460	1			***
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	***	444	1054 6	400	1052	1054 4
Do. do. 54 pr Cent. May 1879					1101	150
Do. do. 5 p e Rup. Deben. '72	***	-	100		70 ST. 16.1	***
Do. do. do. '77	440	***	110	***	15.00	***
Do. do. do. '82	100	46.	100	***	100	***
Do. Debent, 5 pc Aug 1878	000	200	***	***	***	***
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent, 1,000/	25s p	***	3 a 28ap	100	25s p	28a 28at
Do. Do. under 1,000f		***	202	101	30a D	28s p

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

			11.5	885	Mon.	T,gow	Wed.	I'nar.	Fri
Argentine Republic 6 per	reent	***	***	84		84 31	884 1	834 🖁	831
Austrian Bonds 1859	010	400	- 44		***	192	990	410	140
Brazilian 5 per cent	100	400	010	***	***	500	494	005	**
Do Al ner cent 1852	***	140	0.00	***	100	761	100	100	***
Do. 44 per cent 1859 Do. 44 per cent 1869	***	100	440	102	***	.0	781	***	***
Do. 44 per cent 1869	199	***	***	***	***	721	101	***	***
130' 44 Del Camp roses	- 18	100	024	334 4	***	34 31	834	581 4	***
Do. 5 per cent 1865 Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	***	***	001	***	***	***	***	***	000
Do. 2 per cent (Deferre	d 2 nar		440	960	***	***	***	***	400
Chilian 6 per cent	039	***	000	***	***		***	***	***
Do. 2 per cent		100		***	608	146	100		100
The Atmosphane		400	949	75	***		76	***	764
DO' 1 DEL COBP TORG. **	119	***		100	448	- 000	***	1044	100
The o Del Centr ross ***	-000	***	***	981	000	93‡	387 87	11.00	984
Colombian 6 per cent Danish 8 per cent 1826	***	440	-	100	***	0.00	***	048	198
Danish 8 per cent 1825	***	***	***	100	***	644	***	698/	100
Do 4 per cent 1850 and		140	***	0.00	180	100	***	180	***
Do. 4 per cent 1863	998	***	***	140	***	998	000	630	***
Do. 5 per cent Govern	net Dah	on 193	15.9		***	444	***	000	***
Do. 5 per cent Govern	mnt Deh	on. 1366	172		100		***	000	***
Do. 5 per cent Govern	mat Dah	on.1872	1-77	138	110	***	***	100	040
Denubian Principalities,	7 per ca	nt.	507	82	090	ALC Xd		100	1 18
Do. 1867 8 per cent.	200	040	400	449	***	984	1934		***
Do. 1867 8 per cent Equador New Consolidat	ed 1 per	r cent	401	000	***	***	***	9	100
Egyptian 7 per cent	999	000	891	***	***	***	***	00e	***
Egyptian 7 per cent Do. Second Issue	168	989	800	110	404	214	400	***	***
Do 500/ Bonds	***	999	999	199	***	844 8	***	***	884
Do. 1007 Bonds		003	090	361 74	190	472 61	0.7	186	100
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	688	***	033		250	372 61	37 6	81	440
Do. 500? Bonds	***	***	***	384	***	8 168	884 4		101
Do. 100/ Bonds	serie 1	9.02	000	174 4	***	774 2	884 à	179 64	
Do 7 per cent. English . Do, 100/ Bonds	r serift r	000	000	400-	110	120	762	171	76
Do, Government Railw	ray Daha	ntures	7 pe	993		194 4	/01	19, 1	994
Greek 5 pc 1834-45. ex	Coup ori	g, atte	obd.		***	100	200	***	110
		***	040		***	100	***	***	***
Do. Coupons Guatamala 5 per cent 18	69	***	***	674	103	674	867 78	07	***
Honouras Government I	tailway !		330	840	***	53 4	83	524 3	34
Italian 5 per cent 1865	***	***	***	100	****	544 4	***	842 44	100
Do. 5 per cent (Marem	ımana Ra	ulway)	400	194		51: 64 194	551 41	1300	554
Mexican 3 per cent	***	100	040		243.		10)	120 点	134 1
Do. 1864	***	. **	900		100	***	000	***	
Montevidean European	per cen		900		***	***	981	****	443
Moorish (Imperial, 5 per	out	950	***			184 1	***	194	181
S per cent ditto	103	***	***	240	***	-08 %		192	***
Do. Deferred	***	000	601		***		14	***	-
Do. Land Warrants (6	(antares)	-	400		***	***	***		
Peruvian 5 per sent 1864		***	***	324 1	***	531 4	824 1	82 1	814
Do. 4) per cent (Uriba	rren)	***	***		100	***	***	100	000
Do. 44 per cent 1862	999	100	930		405		***	***	***
Do. 44 per cent 1862 Purtuguese 8 p c 1863 56	, 57, 59, 6	0, 62, 4	£ 63	542 1		144	131 1	127 38	33 2
The 9 Dat 0807 1991	- 49	444	996	100	***	***	134	13 4	22
Russian & per cent in £		***		***	***	100	91	513 4	**
Do. 41 per cent 1850 Do. 41 per cent 1860	410	***	***		100	000	04	00	***
Do. 44 per cent 1860	000	908	***	***	***	***	51 md	531 xd	54 90
Do. 8 per cent 1859	110	***	000	100	***	36 xd	SHA Rd	So, xd	164 ×
Do. 5 per cent 1862 Do. 5 pe Anglo-Dutch	1864 104	Of How	625		939	72 g	BAR 2	July 14	924
Der o be wildto-rateu	2004 100	il läs d	la.	100	***	410	000		
Artes	1886, 100	M Bond	la .	***	111	924 13	324	***	93 11
Do are -	manage and	M 15s d	la		***	100	***	500	
Do. 5 g c -	84		-0.000	185	444	36 g	is xd	654 xd	055 3
Do	81	V							654 3
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas	81	¥		200	400	500	30% Zer		
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869 Barginian 5 per cent	Railway	***	000	***	***	7.54	72g XU	73	***
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869 Barginian 5 per cent	Railway	***	***	***		***	728	73	***
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869 Barsinan 5 per cent Spansh' 3 per cent Do. 3 per cent 1867	Railway	***	000	78 8	***	278 8	128	73 574 61	.68
Do. Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869 Barginian 5 per cent Spanish 8 per cent Do. 8 per cent 1967 Do. 3 per cent Deferra	Railway	***	***	.78 8 274	***	***	728 27 8 263	73 77 61	.68 I
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869	Railwa	***	910	.78 8	***	278 à .	128	73	.61 161 154
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869	Railwa	7 	000 000 000 000	.78 1 278 4-8 8	***	27 4	114 27 ± 263	73 374 61 354	168 168 288
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869 Bardinan 5 per cent Do. 3 per cent 1367 Do. 3 per cent 1367 Do. 3 per cent 1868 Bw dish 49 per cent 1868 Bw dish 29 per cent 1868	Railway	7 	000 000 000 000	.78 8 270 4-8 8	400 400 400 400 400 400	278 1 :7 1	7 1/2 27 1/2 263 204	173 63 174 63 154	168 168 188 188
Do. per cent. Nicolas Do. 1889 — ce Barchinan 5 per cent Do. 3 per cent 1867 Do. 3 per cent 1867 Bw dish 4 per cent 1869 Bw dish 4 per cent 1869 Turkish 6 per cent 1868	Railway	7 040 040 040 040 040 040 040	000 000 000 000 000	.78 8 274 4-8 8	***	278 1 .7 1 294 2 53 1	718 27 8 263 263 514	13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	168 168 188 188
Do. 4 per cent. Nicelas Do. 1869	Railway	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000 000 000 000	.78 8 270 4-8 8	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	278 1 :7 1	7 1/2 27 1/2 263 204	73 574 61 554 54 51 1	168 168 259 36 36 315 515
Do. 4 per cent. Nicelas Do. 1869 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Railwa	7	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	.76 ± 27a 2.36 € 33a 574 €	440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440 440	278 1 27 1 37 1 52 1 53 1	748 27 8 263 263 588 588 578	73 574 61 154 165 14 174 1	768 266 266 36 36 315 574 744
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869	Railwa	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	.7% ± 270 ± 270 ± 478 € 478 € 478 €	***** **** **** **** **** *** *** ***	278 1 27 1 37 1 52 1 53 1	748 27 8 263 263 588 588 578	13 174 61 158 198 11 174 8	.68 1 26; 26; 36; 36; 37; 37; 74; 60;
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1699	Railwa	y	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	78 ± 27a 4-8 € 4-8	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	278 1 .7 1 294 4 52 1 574 4	718 27 8 263 263 514	13 174 61 154 194 11 174 1 104	768 266 266 36 36 315 574 744
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1699	Railwa	y	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	78 ± 27a 4-8 € 27a 4-8 € 27a €	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	278 1 .7 1 294 4 52 1 574 4	728 27 8 263 263 588 588 578 688 9 748 4	73 574 61 154 104 574 1 634 1 104 554	168 266 286 38 315 315 374 746 006 708
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Do. 1869	Railwa	y	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	78 ± 27a ± 27a ± 4.8 € 57a € 688 ± 110 €	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	27 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	728 27 8 205 515 515 618 908 908 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 918 91	73 77 6 6 1 15 6 1 15 6 1 16 7 7 8 17 8 1 17 8 1	768 266 266 266 267

				Set.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Venezuela 3 per cent	***	***		***		100	***	84	85
Do. 14 per cent	***	***	000		100	***	900	000	109
Do. 6 per cent 1862	***	000	000	184	***	100	402	181	18# 19
Do. 6 per cent 1864	100	000	400	18	***	***	400	449	***
Dividends on the above pr	gable	in Lon	lon.		250				19
Austrian 5 per cent. Ex.			***	50	000	***	***	100	110
Belgian 24 per cent. Ex.			000	440	100	***	000	***	***
Ito. 44 per cent. Ex. 25			960	000	***	***	200	***	209
Dutch 24 per cent Ex. 12		000	0.00		100	541	***	544	
De. 4 per cent Certificat	06		900	***	140	851	851	100	861 5
Italian Sparcent. 1861. E	38 38	Spane?	100	511 4	140	558 4	199 F	531 1	5 84

No. or	Dividend»	Description of the second	-	1	Price
«hares	rerannum.	Hames.	Shares,	Pais.	pershar
1					
40000	7 per cent		10	10 0 0	101 11
00000	100	Ditto (B)	10	10 0 0	38 44
10000	41 per cent	Albion	100	15 0 0 25 0 0	121 13
40000	4 per cent 76% p cent	Alliance Limited	20	10 0 0	18 20
40000	76% p cent	Anglo-Austrian	20	20 0 0	284 4
50000	0s 7d pr sh	Anglo-Egyptian Limited Anglo-Hungarian	20	8 0 0	78
20000	on ter by an	Angio-Hungarian	20	10 0 0	67
30000	10 per cent	Anatralasia	40	40 0 0	50 2
12500	4 per cent	Bank of British Columbia	36	20 0 0	131 14
9600	4 per cent	Ditto New issued at 27 pm Bank of Egypt	20	8 0 0	1 2
10000	10/ pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	40 2
25000	100	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0 25 0 0	52 64
20000	10 per cent	Bank of South Australia	50	25 0 0	37 9
\$0000	152 pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	17 18
20000	81 per cent	British North America	50	50 0 0	51 2
20000	58 per cent	Central of London, Limited	10	5 0 0	3 1
40000	62 per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Aus-			
		tralia, and China	20	20 0 0	17 18
30000	81 per cent	Chartered Mercantile of India,			
	-	London, and China	25	35 0 0	10 11
00000	71 per cent	City	20	10 0 0	39 41
20000	141 pr cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	100	4 0 0	4 2
20000	5 per cent	Delhi and Lorgion Bank, Limited	50	25 0 0	- 4
#0000	***	English and American, Limited	80	10 0 0	***
56000	8 per cent	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L.	20	10 0 0	104 11
30000	71 per cent				
		Chartered	20	20 0 0	16: 4
20000		English and Swedish Limited	50	25 C 0	
20000	17 per cent	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Cor	281	28 2 6	37 9
20000	12 per cent	Ditto New GO	28	11 5 0	15% 16
22500	of per cent	Imperial, Limited	100	20 0 0	16 17
202500	124 pr cent	Imperial Ottoman	29	10 0 0	124 4
6000	6 per cent	Ditto New	28 28	25 0 0 10 0 0	4 7
100000	o her ceur	Land Mortgage Bank of IndiaLin.	20	4 0 0	11
50000002	5 per cent	Do 5p c Deben. 1864, for 30 yrs	100	100 0 0	82 7
20000	81 per cent	London Bank of Mexico & South			
		America, Limited	30	20 0 0	133 14
15000	000	London and Brazilian Limited	100	45 0 0	10 15
33000	999	Do New	20	7 10 0	14 24
5000	10 per cent	London and River Plate Limited	100	40 0 0	49 51
40000	10 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 1 pm	25	10 0 0	124 4
50000	85 per cent	London Chrid Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	224 8 48 9
87500 12500	17 pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	40 3
80000	17 pr cent	Yandar Taint Stack	50	15 0 0	31 2
25000	24 per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	94 4
10000	2 per cemi	London and South-Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	7 9
5000	***	London and Venezuela Limited.	50	12 10 0	***
100000	167 pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	83 9
15000	of bet cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	174 1
00000	***	Mercantile and Exchange Limto	50	12 10 0	0 0
20000	al per cent	Metropolitan Lamited	10	10 0 0	St #
8040	6/ per cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	4 0 0	184 1
100000	5 per cent	National of Australasia National of Laverpool Limited	25	15 0 0	12 14
10000	2 pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	41 0 0	***
55000	22 pr cen:		90	13 0 0	100
50000	5 per cent	National	60	80 0 0	100
40000	15 per cent	New South Wales	1 00	20 0 0	35 40
54000	5 per cent	North Western	00	7 10 0	***
60000	124 pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporatios	28	25 0 0	41 3
22269	i per cem	Provincial Banking Corpor. Line	50	10 0 0	3 4
20000	stif pr cent	Provincial officeland	100	25 9 0	100 2
4000	30% ht cent	Dino New	10	10 0 0	400
17018	of her cent	Standard Benk or British Sonti		25 0 0	11 13
6106	41 per cent	Ditto New			24 34
50±00	re bet com	Wales of Ameter 14		25 0 0	47 8
	the hy salls	ORIGINAL OF WARLETIN			1
10000	- ***	Union of Ireland Limited	. 100	22 0 0	440

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

							Tneed	ay.	Frida	y.	
						Time.	Prices neg	gotisted inge,	Prices negotiated on 'Calabye,		
Ameti Filah		***	-	***	***	short.	11 18	11 184	11 174	11 18	
Ditto	+89	199	999	000	901	0 100c	12 1	13 14	12 1	12 14	
Rotterdam		100	900	100	201	=	25 25	25 40	¥4 35	25 40	
Vurnezh	858	010	500	***	991	=	25 35	25 40	25 55	25 40	
STREETS	989	988	-	986	891	-	12 104	13 11	18 104	18 11	
Hamburg	-	***		989	801	-hand	20 122		24 12	25 221	
Paris	000	000		580		short.		25 25	25 32.	25 37	
Ditto	***	999	94	999	901	5 1114.		26 35	24 33	25 87	
Maracilles	-	469	-68	999	181	-			1204		
Frankfort	on th	se Sirin	7000	***	001	-	1201	12(4		12 75	
Vienna		900	***	***	940	-		12 75	12 70	12 75	
Triesto	730	979	880	689	000	-	12 672	281	284	2:1	
Petersbur,		999	981	-99	991	-	286		9 20		
Copenhag	en .		999	***	891	-	9 20	9 24	6 27	6 274	
Bectin		- 40	***	***	991	-	6.27	6 274	182		
Madrid	200	989:	- 999	491	480	-	stig	408		484	
Cadis	A04	988	+44	444	814	-	60g	49	198	49	
Leghoun	-	968	400	***	991	-	26 771	26 821	26 00	26 85	
Muan	202	998	999	988	001		26 774	26 824	26 80	26 85	
Genoa		000		000			26 774	2" 824	26 80	26 85	
Naples		-	499		291	960	26 778	26 8a	26 80	26 80	
Painting		060	-		201		26 77%	26 831	26 80	26 85	
Mangina	807	449		***	901		26 774	36 834		26 85	
Lisbon	999	160	999	-	***	-	614	52	511	12	
Oporte	***	989	860	-	881	8400	B1	82	518	12	

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

	Dividend per annum	Name	1		1	Sharer.	Pate.	Prior perskan
	Mariado	4 10 4 40 - 41 1 7 10				4	4 . 4	
25000		Albert Medical Life			-	30	8 0 0	***
		Alliance British an			**	100	11 0 0	1 100
	t per cent	Do. Marino	-		**	190	26 0 0	993
	18 proent	Atlas	**	.00	**	50	8 16 0	200
	6 per cent	Argus Life British & Foreign	Marka	2 dents		100	35 9 0	100
				LANDIE	est.	20	8 0 0	100
	10 per cent	Church of England Clerical, Medical, 8				100	2 0 0	Ma.
	74 per cent	Commercial Union					10 0 0	-
	40 pc & bs			***	000	100	3 0 0	68
	f per cent		40	199	**		10 0 0	
	5 per sent	Crown	**	44	**	50	20 14 0	100
	72 2s 6d pc	Eagle	**	**	80	50	. 0 0	- 04
		Equity and Law		T 16m	**	100	6 0 0	746
10000		English and Scotti				50	3 10 0	Peg -
		English and Scottis				100	8 0 0	100
	6 per cent	General	**	**		100	6 0 0	100
	5 per cent	Gresham Life	***	000	000	20	5 0 0	100
	5 per cent		**	Vanina.	**	100	50 0 0	100
2000	44.	Hercules Fire, Life				10	10 0 0	104
23000		Ditto		***	000	10	3 0 0	-
24H)00	5 per cent	Home & Colonial				50	8 0 0	35
	1 pr share		0.0	0.0	**	100	25 0 0	***
7500	In per centi	I aperial Life		48	00	100	10 0 6	***
13458	10 per cent	Indomnity Marine		fo	**	100	50 0 0	000
		Law Fire	**	**		100	9 10 0	***
	if per cent				**	100	83 17 6	
		Lancashire		940	000	20	2 0 0	000
		Legal and General			00	50	8 0 0	9
		Lpool & London &				1	1 0 0	440
		Liverpool and Lon	don F	re & L	Afe	20	2 0 0	100
	4 per cent	London		**		28	12 10 0	***
20000	100	London & Caledon	tan Ma	rine L	lun.	26	8 0 0	100
40000	040	London and Lanca			***	25	2 10 0	100
		London and Lanca			***	10	1 0 0	100
	44 per cent				00	50	4 17 6	410
		London and Provi	ncial M	larine	444	20	2 0 0	2
	444 pr cent				**	100	18 0 0	010
		Maritime (Limited			000	10	2 0 0	***
		North British and	Merca	ntile		50	6 8 0	016
		Ocean Marine		919	***	25	8 0 0	18
40000		Oriental and Gener	rai Ma	ritte	000	28	2 10 0	200
48	5 per share	Pelican .	9.0	**			32 0 0	999-1
	in pr share	Phoenix	60					
2500	124 proent	Provident Life				100	10 0 0	-
		Rock Life				8	0 10 0	
649924	20 per cent	Royal Exchange				Stock	All	338
100000	iii pr cent	Royal Insurance	100		***	20	8 0 0	
1500	724 pr cent	Union	**		00	200	20 9 0	
-	989	san Fire			10		All	990
***	22s pr shre	Do. Life					All	***
100000	20 per cent	Thames and Merse	w Mar	ine Lir	m	20	2 0 0	
41200	124 pr cent	Union Marine Limi	lted	***		50	5 0 0	91
5900	47 per cent	Universal Life			9.0	180	10 0 4	000
	124 memorana	Universal Marine				30	5 0 8	1 44

AMERICAN STOCKS.

									Redeem- able.	Per Dollar.	Clouing Prices.
United S	inten E	901-	11		-				1000	4s 64	831 1
Ditto	tares o		***	000	400	400	000	000	1882	4s 6d	81 2
Ditto	***	222	880	449	***	400	***	***	1884 1885	4s 6d	821 1
Ditto	***		***	200	9.00	***	000	400	1874	4s 6d	000
Ditto 1		1 346 5	850 do	llara in	and m	to Fel	27. 1	500	1887		834 1
Ditto 1		-tone	***	***					1904	4a 6d	77
Massachi		***	200	***		040	***	0.00	1004	Sterling.	88 92
Virginia		***	***	***	***	***	400	***	1	Sterl ng.	47 51
Ditto		***	-54		***	***	000	040	***	48 6d	26 8
Atlantic	and G	reat W	Tantorn	Now	Vook e	ection.	lat M	ort.	1880	48 61	45 55
Ditto,	ditto	2nd M	ortgag	PAGA.				*	1881	4a 6d	45 55
				fortga	***	***	***	***	1877	4s 6d	45 55
Ditto,					-	***	***	600	1882	4s 6d	45 55
Ditto	Connel	idated	Monie	rage B	anda.	***	***	***	1890		24 5
Ditto						Amell	1907	400	1690	100/paid	25.0
	, 1871,					April,					53599
Detroit a					ero Des	200	010	***	***	4a 6d	61 3
Ditto							***	225	. 210	4s 6d	62 4
Erie sha	nos 10	o della	Dinora s	model	120	008	009	000	***	4s 6d	201 1
					osa	0.00	908 -	040	***	4s 6d	
				ce, dit		***	***	***	***		618
Ditto	o per c	ent. C	OHACL	ible B		***	***	***	100	Sterling.	1 22 2
Ditto				000	109	088	0.00	0.60	1867	4s 6d	400
Ditto :				***	***	***	***	000	1869	4s 6d	60 5
	3rd Mo			***	***	***	040	***	1883	4s 6d	100
Illinoia (***	***	999	***	***	1675	4s 2d	00 701
		ption	worth	age B	onds.	***	***	900	***	Sterling	
Ditto	***	****		***		***	200	***	1875	4s 6d	75 80
Ditto	LUU doi	Mare ob	ares, s	ill paid	***	469	***		000	48 64	981 9
Marietta	and (incino	au Ra	ilroad	Bonds	939	999	920	416	4s 6d	74 7
Michiga	n Cen	tral, (COULABO	tible		200	818		1869	4s 6d	110
Ditto	Sinkin	g Func	i, let l	Mortga	ge	910	***	200	1883	48 6d	***
New Jer	sey U	nited (anai s	ind Ha	droad	***		***	***	Sterling	92 5
New You	rk Cen	tral, S	iaking	Fund	040			***	1883	Sterling	
Ditto,			***	***	***	***	***	***	1876	sterling	
	100 do			***	***	***	***	000	***	Sterling	90 10
Panama	, 2nd 1	dortea	ge	000	***	***	***	****	1873	Sterling	
Ditto	Genera	al Mor	tgage	919		419	199		1887	Sterling	103 7
Pennsyl	vania,	1st Me	DERAG	0	***	***	010			4s 6d	100
Ditto	2nd M	ortgag	0	***	***	***	****	***	400	Sterling	
Ditto	Gener	al Mor	igage	224	***	100	222	***	1910	dieriing	86 8
Ditto	50 dol	lars si	ares	***	***	***	***	- 100	***	***	39 41
Philade	phia	and l	Erie,	lat Me	ortgage	(guar	anteed			1	11827
				Comp		038	***		1001	Sterling	
Ditto	with o	ption	to be I	paid in	Philad	elphia	***	***		240	87 9
West W							***			***	70 3

DOCE

	personne.	Names,	Shares.	P	aid		ber open
575697c 1062500c 510000c 300850c	if per cent	East and West India	Blk Blk Blk	£ 100 t06 t00 100 t00 t00	8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000	123 25 49 51 28 8 70 2 107 9

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25 51

MISCELLANEOUS SECURI	TIME.	7	ANDEED -	The Comm	ercial Cimi	g.
Names.	Shares.	Ped.	Price pershare	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	REIGN MAILS.	-
rio American Telegraph, Lim	6	8 8 6	200 4	Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.	Next Due

Destinations.	Despatch of Next London.	Mall from	Next Mai Due.	
	via S.utham, ton	Nov. 27, x.		
	via Marueilles	Nov. 5, E.		
LY A STATE OF THE	via Southampton	Dec. 2, E. Nov. 9, M.		
	via Liverpool	Nov. 19. E.		
TO SEASON STATE OF THE PARTY OF	By French Panket	Nov. 22. s.		
Brazil ,Monte Video, and Valparaiso	via Liverpool	Nov. 12, E.		
British North America (except Canada)		Nov. 6, E.		
Canada (by Canadian packet)		Nov. 11, E.		
Ditto (via United States)	** *******************	Nov. 6, E.		
Cape de Verds (by Brazil packet)	+00040000000000000000000000000000000000	Nov. 9, M.		
	v a Devonport	Nov. 9. E.		
Ohina Canian and Himmones	via douthampton	Nov. 13, M		
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	via Marcollies	Nov. b, g.		
East Indies, Egypt, &c	via Southampton	Nov. 6, M		
	via Marsoilles	Nov. 8, E	Nov. 8	
Falkland Islands	wie Genthematen	Nov. 9, M. Nov. 6, M.	Dec. 15	
Honduras	via ooutnamptom		overdue	
	via Southampton	Nov. 6. M		
	via France	Nov. 8. E.		
Mauritius (by French packet)	via Marseilles	Nov. 25, E.		
Natal	via Devonpert	Nov. 24, E.		
Newfoundland	***************	Nov. 6, s.		
	via Devonport	Nov. 9, K. Nov. 9, E.		
United States California to the t			30 25 62 7	
Cunard packet, via Cork)	(New York)	Nov. 6, E.	Nov. 6	
Ditto (by Cunard packet, via Cork) Ditto (by Nurth German Lloyd's t		Nov. 9, 2	***	
packeta)	(New York)	Nov. 9, M.	Nov. 9	
Ditto (by Inman's packets)	(New York)			
		Nov. 13, R.	Nov. 8	
FLUIMUE MOJ CERTOCOGRAFICO CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DE			Nov. 13	
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello	******************			
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico	************	Nov. 9, E		
Santa Martha		Nov. 19, E.	170	
Mexico	*****************	Dec. 2, M. Nov. 18, E.	Nov. 39	
hermuda (via Halifax)	******************	Nov. 18, E.		
That memoring f. Aven www.erray.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py.py	***********************	2404. 20, E.	MUY- 11	

MAILS ARRIVED.

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATUS.

On November 1, from INDIA, CHINA, &c., viā Marseilles:—Bangkek, Sept. 1ā; Hong Kong, 15; Singapore, 24; Penang, 26; Batavis, 18; Malbourne, 12; Sjdner, 9; Gesiong, 11; Gladstone, 8; Adelaide, 18; Perth, W.A., 13; Albany, 19; Hobart Tewn, 9; Launeston, 10; Brisbane, 6; Wellington, 4; Anckland, 4; Nelson, 4; Dusedin, 4; Christchurch, 4; Port Chelmers, 8; Invercarylli, 3; Hoketika, 4; Campbelltown, 4; Calcutta, Oot, 5; Madras, 5; Ceylon, 5; Bombay, 9; Aden, 16; Sues, 22; Alexandria, 23.

On November 1, from India, &c., per Massilia:—Calcutta, Sept. 28; Madras, 28; Bombay, 0ct. 2; Adea, 10; Suez, 17; Alexandria, 18; Maita, 21; Gibraitar, 25.

On November 3, from Scutth America, per La Plaia:—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 22; Pernarobnoo, 15; Lisban, 29.

On Nov. 4, from America, per City of Antwerp:—Bostom, Oct. 22; Chicago, 21; New York, 23; Philadelphia, 22; San Francisco, 16; Nassau, 18; Colon, 16; Panama, 15; Bermada, 16.

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended Oct. 30, 1869:—

	(so far	as the Le were mad	inding A	atruoos		es Exper	
	England	Scotland	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Ex- ports d.
Wheat	136835 208787 423 16790 33787	ewia 263544 1710 3230 1380 2007 9925	ewis 505135 6532	cwts 1436603 145077 212007 1803 18797 4862	240 388 320	ewia 1071 546	ewta 2320 240 884 889
Buckwheat	010	91723	243029	6694:24	***	484	434
Total of corn, ex-) clusive of malt	1393566	373514	755298	2527376	2147	2320	4467
Wheatmeal or flour Barley meal	***	cwts 50479	6408	cwts 204223	owis 199 36	28 7 7	220 36
Total of meal	145836	50479	8408	204223	228	85	263
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of mait	1543002	423393	768704	2731599	2375	2855	4730
Malt	das	qea	qrs	qrs	qes T54	qra	978 784

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excess, contournably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Oct. 80, 1239;—

	Quantitie			Average	Prior.
	- exp	busi	Mr. audilla		45.00
Wheat	51,325	3		44	3
Bs.:10y			-8834 -1444-1410		8
Onta		6	************		0

Block of Blocks.	Dividend perannum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid,	Price pershare
44000	24 per cent	Angio-American Telegraph, Lim.	10	8 a d	200 £ 171 18
20000	8 per cent	Angio-Mediterranean Telegraph, L Angio-Mexican Mint	10	10 0 0	15 4
(43850)	8 per cent	Do 8 per cent.	Stock Stock	100 0 0	154 16 45 8
30000	84 per cent	Australian Agricultural	28 25	90 10 f	154 16
10000	are cont	Australian Agricultural	10	9 0 0	3 8 14 ;
17000	10 per shre	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	80 0 0	42 4
10000	44 per cent	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited Bombay Gas (Limited) Ditto new British American Land British American Tand British I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim) British Ship Owners Canada Company		4 0 0	4; 5; 3; 4; 18 17
9000 \$15170I	19 per cent	Brit.& I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock S	100 0 0	176 81
12500	5 per cent	British Ship Owners	20	7 10 0	62 5
9915 80000	8 per shre	Canads Company	29 10	29 0 0	478
98000	6 per cent	Ceylon Company	20	10 0 0	34 4
20000	tå per cent	Ory of London Real Property (Lim) City of Milan Improvements (Lim) City Offices (Limited)	25	10 0 0 30 0 0	44 54
30000	***	City Offices (Limited)	50	35 0 0	124 18
40000	gå ber cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim) Continental Union Gas (Limited),	10	3 0 0	1, 2
				2 10 0	41 5
10000	per cent	Do 7 per cent pref	20	25 0 0 25 0 0	37
265060/	41 pr cent	Do do 1879, do	100	100 0 0	104# 5
5000004	4 pr cent	Do do 1882,44 pc Credit Foncier of England, Limited Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	100	100 0 0	24 4
10000	74 per cent	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.) Crystal Palace	50 Stock	10 0 0	
1002675/	7 per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100 0 6	95 100
19500	6 per cent	Darjoeling, Limited Eastern Assam Tea, Limited	20	20 0 0	100
18000			10	8 0 0 7 0 0	14 21
		East India Irrigation and Canai Ebbw Vale	20 32	20 0 9	17 18
2000200	per cent	Egyptian 9pcViceroyg.byEgyp Gov Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim) Electric Telegraph	100	100 0 0 6 0 0	937 94
F806325	25 per ceut	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100 0 6	256 61 1 1
20000	6} per cent	Electric Telegraph	15	7 10 0	24 34
35090	10 per cent	English and Foreign Credit Fairbairn Engineering Fore Street Warehouse (Limited), Foreign & Col. Göv. Trust & Loan General Credit & Discount, Limited General Steam Navigation, Hong Kong and China Gas Hudson's Bay Jindia Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Jindia Rubber, Gutta Percha, and	20	5 0 0 13 0 0	154 16
200000	5 per cent	General Credit & Discount, Limited	100	7 10 0	6
\$000	10 per cent 6 per cent	Hong Keng and China Gas	15	14 0 0 10 0 t	28 30
100000	34 per cent	India Rubber, Gurta Percha, and Telegraph Works	20	20 0 6	
£0000	品作業がしつ	Telegraph Works	50	45 0 0 1 15	31 3
180000	5 per cent	International Financial Society (Lim	20	8 0 6	3 4
390000 20000	7 per cent	International Land Credit (Lim) italian Land	20 50	5 0 6	4.5
10000001	6 per cent	Italian Land Italian Irrigation, Canal Cavour) Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, Issued 90 Land Securities (Limited) London African Trading London County Land&Building (L) London Povyinglal Telegraph (F.	100	100 0	3 4 64 6
20000	4 per cent	Land Securities (Limited) London African Trading	50 25	10 0	3 4
12000	**	London County Land&Building(L) London Provincial Telegraph (L)	10	5 0 1	3 1
40000	6i per cent	London Financial Association (Lim) London General Omnibus (Limited)	50	30 0 t	28 4
5000	6F250.5.77 (C (C)	London and Classon Engineering	50	25 0	4.9
25000	10 Per cent	From Ship, Limited	20	2 0 6	64 74
10000	5 per cent	Merchant Shipping (Limited) Millwall Iron Works	50	50 0 0	64 74
38500	5spr share	Natal Land & Celonisata Co. (Lim.)	10	12 10 C	45 5
75000	10 per cent	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.) National Discount Co. (Limited) National Steam Ship (Limited)	25 10	10 0 0	104 11
25000	6 per cent	New Consolidated Discount (Lim)	20	0 6 6	8 4
\$1000 800000	6 per cent	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min.L. New Zealand, Prov. of Anckland,	5	4 13	4
20006	10 per cent	6 p c Loan, 1st & 2nd series, 1896 New Zealand Loan and Mercantile	100	100 0 0	***
9000	10 per cent	Agency, Limited	25	2 10	28 8
1900001	400	Northern Assem Tes. Limited	28 10	5 13 6	68 8
30000	10 per cent	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	5 0 0	48 58
JUL 9. 1.	10 Der cemi	Ditto New Otago and Southland Investment	5	1 0 0	24 8
1000C	ner cen	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5 Stock	5 0 6 100 0 0	24 4
\$000L	per cent	Peninsuis and Oriental Steam Ditto New, 1867	50	50 0 1	49 51
TAMPOL	AM DEE CEDEL	Manter's lelegram	50 25	10 0 to 25 0 6	75 30
1000L	per cent	Ditto New	50 15	50 0 t	8 9
30000	DAL CHRI	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lam)	20	25 0 1	174 184 244 5
10000		goyal Mani Steam	100 Stock	100 0 t	48 50 76 81
94400	F08.	societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim) societe Generale de l'Empire Otma	20 20	16 0 1	9, 10
			00	6 0 .1	100
364000c	per cent	Submarine Talegraph	25 Stock	25 0 1 100 0 1	202 7
87864	per cent	Sulfi Australian Land	A	100	2.8
4047627	ner cent	Tabassa fi ne I nan e ha Ital Can	20	10, 0 0	31, 21
SHOW!	Der cent	Frust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada Union Steam Ship, Limited	10	5 0	11 2
875U	10 per cent	Union Steam Ship, Limited	20	24 0 6	20 2
3000L	Per cent	United Kingdom Telegraph Com-	15		4.5
20000	O Dr cent	Daily (Lamited)	5	5 0 U	64 74
			100	28 10 c 100 0 u	5 G 811 21
STATISTICS IN	DEP CANA	warrant Finance (Limiten)	50 50	12 0 0	24 -
280mp	40	west incia & Pasine Steam (Lim) W. Lengon Wharves & Warehouse	20	10 0 0	164 17

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COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

Week	Av	AVERAGE PRICES.			QUANTITIES SOLD			QUANTITIES SOLD.		
Oct. 30.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barlay.	Oata.				
1869 1868 1867	8 d 48 2 82 l1 09 l1 54 9 43 4	s d 38 3 46 1 43 6 43 10	8 d 23 0 28 0 26 4 23 7	grs bah 51,325 3 65,565 2 68,640 2 79,008 1 77,250 5	qrs bsh 68,127 4 60,658 3 62,678 7 70,571 2 36,121 3	qrs bah 3,795 6 2,423 6 7,609 4 6,458 6 4,547 1				

COMMERCIAL EPITOME. FRIDAY NIGHT.

There was again only a short supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane to-day. The demand for both red and white parcels, however, was very inactive, and the quantity offering was more than sufficient to meet the current wants of millers. Prices were ruga suncient to meet the current wants of millers. Prices were without change for English wheat, but foreign qualities tended downwards in value. Spring corn of all kinds was quiet, but without alteration in price. Flour sold slowly on former terms. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 27;310 qrs of wheat; 3,610 barley; 29,310 cats; 3,510 beans; 830 peas; 8,180 maize; 1,470 sacks and 4,340 barlels of flour. barrels of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield, this morning, the wheat trade as dull on barely former terms.

At New York, on the 4th inst., middling Upland cotton was noted at 26 cents per lb. The annexed telegram is dated nuotad at Bombay, October 20:—Co 288r; Oomrawuttee, 293r. -Cotton nothing doing; fair Dhollerah,

The Liverpool cotton market has been very firm throughout the The Liverpool cotton market has been very firm throughout the past week, and a large business has been done at slightly dearer prices. The total sales have reached 106,490 bales; of which the trade have taken 62,940; bales speculators and exporters, 43,550 bales. The imports for the week amount to 43,750 bales, the actual exports to 11,196 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 398,500 bales. Quotations for American descriptions are unchanged, whilst East India and Bengal have advanced dept per los since last Friday. To-day the market closes with an improved tone. Sales, 12,000 bales. Sales, 12,000 bales.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended Nov. 4 1860....

A STREET, STREET, ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST. ST.	Imported.		Exported.
Americanbales	16,252	*******	3,485
Brazilian	6,309	*******	292
East Indian	17,834	*******	12,285
Egyptian	1.930		53
Miscellaneous		********	715

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, October 9:—We have little or no change to notice in our cotton market this week; prices remain unaltered with the exception of Dhollers, in which description one or two small purphases are reported at an educate of 2 and a second control of the control of 45,756 with the exception of Dhollerah, in which description one or two small purchases are reported at an advance of 2 rs per candy from last quotations. We are still short of stock, and prices are firmly maintained in the meantime. Accounts of the growing crops are less cheering on the whole, but we still hope the heavy rain which has visited some quarters has not done so much damage to the cotton plant as many imagine. Here the character of the weather has completely changed, and we have had fine dry weather; such however has not been the case in the Berara and the Central Provinces, where the rain appears to have been incessant, and it is now stated has done considerable damage to the cotton crops. In Guzerat as in Bombay the rain has ceased, and the weather has become fine and dry, with plenty of sun, which has been most favourable to the cotton plant, while in 1-harwar where rain was wanted they have been having fine showers all through the week. through the week.

EXPORT OF COTTON II	rom Boans	AT to Oct.	. 8.
Londonbales Liverpool	1869. 2,900 905,020	*******	1868. 3,417 985,568
Total, Great Britain Channel for ordersbales	907,920 14,947	********	938,985 21,885
China	163,397	********	144,638 44,856

brings our present c. and f. quotations to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d per lb over that by last mail. A large proportion of recent purchases has been for Continental account, but in to-day's market the demand was less active, and prices evinced a drooping tendency, to which the

rather heavy receipts further contributed. We quote:—Fair open, 12½d per lb, c, and f.; good fair, 13d, ditto; good to fine, 13½d to 15d, ditto. Now that all apprehension of danger from the rising of the Nile has disappeared, our crop may be looked upon as satisfactorily secured, and judging from the most reliable accounts hitherto obtained, we incline to the opinion that its yield will prove about one-fifth in excess of last season's. Most of what has arrived up to the present, although thoroughly seand stuff and sightly in appearance, is not found to possess the desired markt in point of staple, which fact has induced a rather extensive belief in the scarcity of the finer sorts, and relatively high values for these descriptions. For our own part, in the absence of mose positive proof to the contrary than has hitherto been formore positive proof to the contrary than has hitherto been furnished, we think it quite reasonable to suppose that this inferiority may arise from the fact of the best districts having as yet barely commenced to send their produce to market, rather than be attributable to any general defect of staple in our actual crops.

Expours.

	ADMA MINE OF			
	Great Britain. bales.	(Continent.	Total.
From 15th to 22nd Oct., 1			1,796	2,625
From 1st Nov., 1868, to 1869		***	48,866	219,029
From 1st Nov., 1868, to 2	22nd Oct.			
1869			50,662	221.654
Same period 1867-68		***	44,897	225,068
- 1866-67	166,610	***	46,263	219,873
- 1865-66	162,698	***	31,522	194,220
— 1864–65	334,620	***	70,611	405,231

The inquiry for teas has been very limited, and prices have ruled the turn easier. Last week duty was paid in London on 1,526,548 lbs; the exports were 498,082 lbs; and the removals astwise, 870,863 lbs.

The sugar market has continued steady, and values have been firmly supported for both raw and refined goods.

The annexed is dated Bahia, Oct. 11 :- On Sept. 30 our crop

Plantation coffee has been in request at full currencies, but native qualities have been neglected,

The following report, dated October 2, has been forwarded by Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co., of Colombo:—Our shipping season closed on the 30th ult. Only one vessel, the Skimmer of the Waves, has cleared for London since the last Chamber of Commerce return was made up, and its carge comprised only 4,696 cwts of plantation and 497 cwts of native coffee, making up a total export of the season of just over the round million cwts for which we have been so long looking. The actual figures are 1,000,622 cwts, as compared with 963,871 last year.

Plantation Coffee.

N	,022 cwts, as compared wit				
	PLANTAT	ION COFFE	E.		
		1869.		1868,	
		owts.		owis.	
	To Great Britain	740.081	**********	694,391	
	Foreign ports	28,423	**********	4.554	
	Australia and India	14,065	**********	12,366	
		777,569	**********	711,311	
	NATIV	E COFFEE.			
	To Great Britain	148,766	**********	195,946	
	Foreign ports	51,781	***********	34,169	
	Australia and India	22,556	************	22,445	
		998 058		252 560	

The season is unusually late both for plantation and native coffee, The season is unusually late both for plantation and native collegand scarcely any of the new Kandy native crop has yet found its way to this market. A few samples of small lots have been on offer at high rates, but without finding purchasers, and until the bulk begins to arrive it is impossible to give a reliable quotation for the article. The quality is well reported of. Some business has been done in plantation parchment at from 10s 9s for a low-grown crop to 11s 6d for time bold mountain: 22,000 business put up at auction during the fortright, but there were no bidden above our higher figure, and it was all bought in. air Be,

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873 231 ave

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720 367, 900 67 : 410 out al to

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offee, ad its en on il the

The following statistics have been furnished by Messrs R. J. Rosse and Co.:—
INTORYS and STOCKS of SUGAR and COFFEE at the Principal European
Ports for the Nine Months ending Sept. 30, 1868 and 1869.

	SUGAR,						
	Imp	orts,	Stock, S	Sept. 30.			
	1868. 1869.		1868.	1869.			
Holland*	tons 107,100	tons 105,660	tons 11,500	tons 6,800			
Prince Antwerp. Hamburg Hawro Princete Genera	9,660 23,250 35,250 3,500 9,230 20,000	7,380 20,250 17,300 3,740 7,940 18,500	1,000 1,630 9,850 300 1,540 1,200	520 1,380 1,450 350 680 1,300			
Continent	207,990 452,170	180,710 430,320	27,080 176,090	12,480 167,510			
Total	660,160	611,030	203,170	179,990			

The stock of sugar in Holland is in first hands only; in all other

	COPPEE.						
	Imp	orts.	Stock,	Sept. 30.			
	1868.	1868. 1869.		1869.			
Holland	toms 60,000	tons 48,880	tons 34,000	tons 38,000			
France	19,860	19,430	6,490	7,500			
Hawre	47,450 35,350 6,400	55,000 31,050 5,320	14,500 16,500 3,200	21,000 18,250 2,170			
Trieste	5,820 5,900	7,320 3,450	3,660 1,800	3,300 1,300			
Continent	180,780 58,280	170,450 57,030	80,150 25,910	91,520 26,550			
Total	239,060	227,480	106,960	118,070			

Rice has continued without activity at nominal quotations.

From Bangoon, to Sept. 25, we learn:—Natssin rice had been regularly brought to market, and as there was but a moderate demand for shipment to Europe, prices for this quality have declined a little, and ruled at 148 rs per 100 baskets, ready for shipment, throughout the month. There is no vessel loading for Europe, but three are shortly expected here from Calcuts, for which, however, the cargoes are nearly secured. Exports to Europe, from 1st January up to date, amount to 161,085 tons.

Annexed is Messrs Dursnt and Co.'s circular:—Our circular of the 21st ultimo reported the conclusion of the public sales, and that our general market was quiet, although all looms and mills were going at full work. This state of things continues without modification. All operatives are fairly employed, and still the market remains inactive, almost depressed, buyers taking only small parcels as their requirements oblige. We are thus left without any special feature for comment. All classes share in the general quiet, except perhaps that the low prices of Japan silk have commanded some attention on the part of home consumers.

State of time Shik Warehouses.

Unsold Stock—

Unsold Stock—

Unsold Stock—

STAT			HER WA		/SES.			
	Solo	d St	ook-		Uuse	old	Stock-	
	Nov. 1.		Nov. 1,		Nov. 1,		Nov. 1,	
	1869.		1868.		1869.		1868.	
	bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.	
Bengal	1468		1969		1928		2408	
Ohina	7087	460	8524	*****	8801		13134	
Japan			1406	*****	3067		1468	
Canton	1009	***	594	*****	1230		1706	
Chinese Thrown	168		15		587	***	12	
	De	live	red-		-Del	iver	ed-	
					Jan. 1 t	0	Jan. 1 to	
	Oct.		Oct.,		Nov. 3,		Nov. 3,	
	1869.		1868.		1869.		1868.	
	bales.		bales.		bales.		bales.	
Bengal	369	***	647	*****	4608	000	6813	
Uhina	2551		2846	*****	27755		28016	
Japan	558	***	595	*****	5915	***	6377	
Canton	487	***	885	*****	4056		4431	
Chinese Thrown	16	***	. 13	*****	138		689	

are in addition about 30,000 bales advised afloat, which are due

are in addition about 30,000 bales advised afloat, which are due within the current year. The quantities arrived to date are. Sydney, 26,235 bales; Port Philip, 6,781; Van Dieman's Land, 319; Adelaide, 3,901; New Zealand, 5,273; Swan River, 4; Cape, 39,675—total, \$2,188 bales. We have to announce a resolution of the committee of the New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land Commercial Association, dated the 28th ult.:—"That in the coming year of 1870 there shall be five series of wool sales in London, in lieu of four as heretofore. That the sales be fixed to commence on the following days, vis.:—First series, Thursday, 16th June; fourth series, Thursday, 16th September; fifth series, Thursday, 17th April; third series, Thursday, 16th June; fourth series, Thursday, 18th September; fifth series, Thursday, 17th November—subject only to any unforeseen circumstance arising which may reoder a change necessary, in which case fourteen days' notice will be given."

With regard to the leather trade, Messys T. J. and I. Powell observe:—Although the month of October is frequently a time of activity in the leather market, the past month has not been marked by any unusual demand. The amount of business has not reached that of September, when the large transactions probably to some extent anticipated the wants of October; nevertheless, a fair average trade has been done with great steadiness in prices, and although the supplies have been well maintained for the time of year, the stocks in general have not increased: the most marked feature has been the scarcity of belies, English and foreign, but especially of the latter, and a further advance on them is almost the only change in prices. We have now to look forward to a period usually of limited demand, but it is probable as the trade has recently been restricted to the supply of immediate wants that the recurrence of those wants will ensure a steady if not an active market. Raw goods present but little variation; the import of sole leather hides is still very limited, but there average business, with scarcely any change in prices, and leave the aggregate stocks small.

The following statement showing the position of Banca tin in Holland is taken from Mr Van Houten's circular:

	Import in Octalabs Previously this year	29,949	***	1868. 24,237 85,809		
1	Total 10 months	95,829	***	109,546	•••	94,952
-	Deliveries in Oct. (old warrants) ex sale 1st Oct			7,220		
	Total in OctPreviously this year			14,720 98,817		
	Total 10 months	96,586	***	113,087	•••	99,993
	Stock second hand (old warrants) ex sale 1st Oct			58,672 82,087		
	Total	110,617 29,949		146,759 40,210		
	Total stock	140,566	***	180,969		192,024
	Stock of Billiton	2,500		6,228 10,830 10,811		
	Quotation 30th Oct. Banca	788 728		59\A 58\A		5844 52-4

The quantity of Banca tin now anoat for the Dutch Trading Com-pany is 18,100 peculs, equal to 1,131 tons, against 2,300 peculs, equal to 140 tons last year. The estimated quantity of Billiton

Ohina 7087 8524 8301 13134	tin now afloat is 5,392	hagara,	eda	RT 10 001	COD			
Ohina	STATEMENT of		SH		ST I		no.	1000
Canton 1009 594 1230 1706	Tallow despatched from	1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.
Chinese Thrown 168 15 587 12	Cronstadt to Oct. 13,			casks.		casks.		casks.
DeliveredDelivered	0.8	31,573		52,162	100	65,189	115	74,483
Jan. 1 to Jan. 1 to	In ships loading and			A CLASS				
Oct. Oct., Nov. 3, Nov. 3,	lighters	6,529	***	9,539	958	16,142		6,871
1869. 1868. 1869. 1868.	and the second second second					_		_
bales, bales, bales, bales,	Total loaded off from							571/11
	St Petersburg to							
Cht.	Oct. 15	36,102	***	61,701	***	81,381		80,854
Japan 2551 2846 27755 28016 595 5915 6877	Loaded off from St			Thursday.		mma.s.h		
	Petersburg after this							
Canton	date	***	999	6,988		8,905	***	6,437
	Total at the close of			-		-		-
Mesers Southey, Balme, and Co. thus refer to the approaching	g the navigation	***	***	68,689	***	90,236	***	87,291
wool sales :- Ine fourth series of wool sales of the year have bee	n l	2011	1000			100		-
fixed for the 11th inst., the arrivals to date comprising 82,18	8 London	20,475		27,754	***	41,280	***	61,154
bales, which, in addition to about 30,000 bales held over from the	le Liverpool		***	***	***	1,083	***	233
previous series, give a total of 112,188 bales. It is probable the	Bristol	***	***	444	***	158	***	296
this quantity will be further increased to 120,000 or 125,000 bal	Other English Ports	912	434	1,245	939	2,995	***	1,458
by fresh arrivals. Consumption in the home districts during the					924	400	***	883
last few weeks has been friely steady while from the Court				4,200	***	1,868	49.8	1,818
last few weeks has been fairly steady, while from the Contine				17,897	***	15,426	***	5,986
the latest advices report a rather more active condition of trad				1,057	***	2,525	***	2,715
Under these circumstances we look for firm quotations at the	in the second se	Ob. Miles	1133	-				TOTAL PROPERTY.
"per uning sales. The imports of colonial wool into Londo	n	31.573		52,163	***	65,189	444	74,488
the present year are stated to amount to date to 598.95	5	02,010						
bales, against 633,406 bales for the twelve months of 1868. The	e Stock in London, Nov. 1	195 800		28,512	-	28,685		48,680

Kurr Mach Cayl Cales

Boureon Oct total aga 56,3 Sep for last ead 23,2 nen now for

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R. Or Mobil Chari Savas Texas Kew Florid R.Cas Virgi Other

Total

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Times
The pool
the provide for the standard slight sum
to goods
More soriginal book

Mesers Churchill statistics :—									
STOCK of TIMBER, DEA Foreign-	LB, doc		the Po	TRLE	Dock 186		1st 1	Tove	mber. 1867.
Dealspi	inana.		2,000		2,168			1.0	677,00
			8,000	***	1,196				962,00
Battens	*****		6,000		1,854				049,00
Boards				***		600			43,70
Fir timberl	OBUS	11	0,800	***	*0	,000	***		20,10
Pine deals and battens, pi	0008	798	3,000		880	,000		1.1	100,00
Spruce ditto			6,000	***		000		1	537,00
Pine timberl	nada		3,700	***		,000			8,90
East India Teake			3,300			,900			24,00
COMPARATIVE STATEME	-				nd Jur	E on	hand	in	Londo
from Nov. 1, 1867	to N	ov. 1	1869.	De	alers' S	took	inelu	ded.	
	,		,,	-		D	eliver	ed i	n Oct
Немр.	1867.		1868.		1869.		1869.		1868.
The second second	tons		tous		tons		toms		tons
it Petersburg clean	1229	200	712	***	1426		424	100	398
Riga Rhine	397	***	41	***	233	***	50		28
StPetersbg& Riga outsht	83	100	19	***	149	140	6		25
Ditte half-clean & pass	110	***	27	402	437	***	53	200	35
Italian and other sorts	307	414	263	***	38	1-99	31		157
	2126		1062		2283		564		643
NF211.	000		1491		821		387		402
Manilla	666 212	424	1431	***	164	.000	88	***	902
Bombay and Sunn		***	6363	***	4423	449	1750	0.00	3898
Jute	10969	***	0303	***	4420	***	1100	000	0000
	11847	***	7825	000	5408	***	2225	***	4300
Hemp yarn	929	***	520		629	**4	289	***	256
Riga and Pernau	39	***	33	***	***	214	13	***	***
St Petersburg	8	199	***	440	***	419	***	010	***
Archangel, Memel, &c.,	6	***	-31	***	***	***	***	499	21
Egyptian	- 8		51	***	50	***	. 7		13
Various other ports	90	188	89		75	-	37	***	14
Codilla	184	43	239	***	51	420	16	419	43
	335	***	443	***	176		73		91

The annexed is dated New York, Oct. 22.—There has been little change in money movements, the general course of the market having been steady and easy. In discounts there has been a fair movement, though perhaps less has been done than last week. The banks have lately increased their line in merchandise paper, and are now disposed to hold themselves prepared for taking more produce bills. Prime paper is current at 9 to 12 per cent. The dry goods' market has been unsettled and generally unsatisfactory since our last review. More firmness in prices has been shown in standard sheetings, at least negatively, as they have not further declined; but in prints there has been a decided break, ane on old goods very low figures have been reached. The decline has not yet produced the desired result of a lively demand, but on the contrary business as a rule has been irregular and not large in volume. Cotton has been weak and ends downwards, naturally imparting weakness to the goods market.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL .- Nov. 4.

LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 4.

The cotton market opened on Friday with a good demand, at steady prices, and before the close of the day large additional purchases of Surat were made on speculation. On Saturday the sales were very extensive, at advanced rates; on Monday also the business was large, but with less animation, and the transactions since have been considerable in extent, the week closing firmly, and in many instances with some advance. The Bank rate has this day been raised from 2½ to 3 per cent. In Sea Island the business has been only of moderate extent, chiefly in the better grades, and prices show no change. The quotations of American are raised about ½d per lb in some qualities. New York advices to the 4th instant quote middling 26c, costing to sell in Liverpool 12¼d per lb by steamer. Brazil has been in good request, and a partial advance of ½d per lb has been obtained. For Egyptian the demand has again been good, and the qualities about fair having become scarce are ½d to ¼d cearer. In East India the business during the week has been very extensive, speculators and exporters buying freely, while the trade have also extended their purchases; prices are raised generally ¼d, while the lower descriptions of Surat are ½d per lb dearer.

The transactions "to arrive" have been large, chiefly in Ame-

The transactions "to arrive" have been large, chiefly in American, and after some advance, which has not been fully maintained, the latest quotatious are:—American, basis of middling, from Mobile, ship named, 11½1; New Orleans, December-January shipment, 11½d; Savannah, ship named, 11 7-16j; Texes, at sea, 11½d; low middling, any port, except Norfolk and Apalachicola, December-January shipment, 11½d; Texas, ship named, 11½d; any port, December-January shipment, 11½d; any port, December-January shipment, 11½d; Texas, ship named, 11½d; any port, December-January shipment, 11½d; and port, December-January shipment, 11½d; any port, December-January shipment, 11½d; a

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 106,490 bales, of which 23,690 are on speculation, and 19,920 declared for export, leaving 62,940 bales to the trade.

NOVEMBER 5.—The sales to-day will probably amount to fully 12,000 bales, with a firm market.

Act All	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Pair.	Good.	Fine.	Mid.	Fair.	Geo
Descriptions,	per 16	per ib	per lli	per 16	per 1b	per 1b	per lb	per lb	Der
	. d	d	d	1	d	4	4	d	4
ica Island	19	21	23	26	- 30	48	24	26	28
Joiand		124	149	000	***	919	111	111	***
dobile	108	124	***	999	200	100	114	111	-
low Orleans		12	409	***	200	100	112	124	
ernambuco		111	174	121	124	14	101	111	11
Sahin, &c	***	114	110	111	12	***	10	101	13
Laranham		114	124	125	128	14	108	314	11
gyptian		10	124	127	134	15	9	111	13
MyIna		88	10	101	109	11	84	9	0
V. India, &c		101	111	124	124	13	19	104	11
eruvian		111	125	124	13	14	101	114	12
		98	100	104	11		94	91	
African			94		10	101	8	8	993
arat-Gin'dDharwar	74	81	91	of l	104	11	78	91	999
Broach		74	91	94	93		71	8	944
Dhollerah		84	94	91	10	102	71	84	900
Oomrawuttee		74	81	8	9		7	81	999
Mangarole		7	84	81	9	***	71	8	003
Comptah		18	64	94	94	039		84	991
fadras-Tinnevelly	800	***		94		011	000	08	000
Western		010	8		0.3	0.6	-010	8	993
Pengal	919	71	18	82	8)	8#	64	78	999

	Ord.	MIL	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	- Sam Mid.	Period Fair.	Good.
Descriptions. Bea Island	per lb	per lb d 17 81 81	per 1b	per lb	por lb	por lb	per 1b d 25 14‡ 15 15‡	per lb d 29 16 16 17	60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Pernambuco Bahla, &c Maranham Egyptian Smyrsa		8 7# 8# 61 6	81 81 81 91 64	93 84 9 103	91 9 91 111 71 81	121 94 124 14 8 12	144 123 14 11 10 13	16 15 16‡ 16‡ 11	17 131 164 194 194
W. India, &c Peruvian Burat—Gin'd Dharwar Broach Dhollerah	51	74 74 55 6	8 61 61 61 61	84 7 7 7 7 64	74	10	13 10 9 9	16 124 114 114 111	15
Mangarole	5	54 54 44	61 61 61 61 61 61	61 61 61 61 61	7 61 51	64	94 91 10 74	101 114 11 11 81 101	100 100 100 100

infonts, Expo	RES, C	ONSUMPTI	ion, &	C.	- 4	
Imp		om Jan. 1				m Jan.
		ov. 4.			Nov	
Descriptions. 18	68	1869		1588	10	1800
bal	0.8	bales		bales		bales
American 10975	85	838641	*****	159746		114748
Brazil, Egypt, &c 7646		668414	******	92572	***	72198
Drakin, Egypto, &Co crossossossossos 1040	07 041	1013646		833609		266728
Sast India, China, and Japan 10847	06	1071040	*****	020000	200	700170
	_					444004
Total 28970	19	2520701	03798e	570327	100	400011
Stock, Nov. 4.		Consume	tion f	core Jan	. 1 to	Nov. 4
1968 1869		1865				69
	- 1	hales			ha	
	- 3					
426810	4	2333520		*****	2080	910

The above figures show :—	Hales.
	376,239
A decrease of stock of	28,810

In spe lation, there is an increase of 8,400 bat The imports this week have amounted to 43,750 bales. actual exports are 11,196 bales. The

LONDON-Nov. 4.

LONDON—Nov. 4.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

There has been a steady demand on the spot during the past week, and prices close generally \$\frac{1}{2}\$ i per lo above our last quotations. For arrival there was a good business during the earlier part of the week, and an advance of fully \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d per lb was established, which however has since been lost.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Fair

	Ord. to			d. Fa		to Go		Fair.	G	ood to	Piza
	par	lb	9	par lb		per ib				per	19
	d	d		d		d		d		d	d
Surat -Sawglaned	*** @	000	*****	9	-	91	0	91	****	10 @	10
Broach	- 7à	88	****	81	*****	91		DE		104	11
Dhollers h	71	74	******	8\$	*****	91		98		91	***
Oomrawattee	74	81	*****	9		98		. 94	*****	101	10
Mangarole		72	/90000	84		84		82	*****	9	-
Comptah		71	*****	8	******	8		81	*****	9	-
Madras-Tinnivelly	***		*****	84	*****	91		- 98	*****	91	966
Northern & Western		78		82	*****	8#		91		9	015
Coconada	080				*****	84		8	*****	+49	-
Coimbatere & Salem		020	*****	64	*****	84		9	-	91	001
scinde			*****	74	*****	84		84	*****		000
Bengal		880	*****	78	******	74		84	*****	8	1.3
Rangoon		989	******	***	*****	8		81	*****	***	**
West India, &c		101	******	111	*****	715		193	-02400	13}	H
Brasil		111	*****	114	******	12		121	******	104	139
Smyrna and Greek	222	84	******	94	******	10		104	******	104	11
Australian			*****	11	400000	118		12	******	121	31
African		9	******	91	******	104		10a	*****	11	,640
Tahiti	9	11	******	14	*****	18		22	***	24	34
41.3	. 0	950					. 4	013		034	ab

Sales to arrive:—6,150 baies Tinnevelly, at 94d to 94d, ship named to July sailing, guaranteed good fair; 1,600 Western Madras, at 84d to 84d, ship named to July sailing, guaranteed fair; 100 Coconada, at 84d, July sailing, guaranteed fair red; 400 O-mrawattee, at 94d, January-February, and 94d, January-February overland, guaranteed fair new; 2,200 Benga, at 74d,

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ship ern ceed ed; ry-

February shipmen 10,450 bales.				
IMPORTS, DRIZVE		LONDON.		
(mostin, Jan. 1 to Nov.	bales.	adras velly. I	bales.	apan. * l'ota
Delivered, Jan. 1 to No	1868 13969	148066 107628 248941	87138 69696 54115	93662 1048 21506 81744 827 21295
Steek, Nov. 4, 1869	1867 19189	95990	11122	2327 16764
1887 .	Page 18191 * Including	58009 other kinds.	35219	4 13771 175 11118
Mar Burgara	London, Liverpoo	Coast, for Fo	reign T	otal Total 809, 1868
From Bombay	balos. bales. 287 106087 2138 2750 61759 7258 85879	bales. b	ales. bi 5942 11 4386 71 2630 31	ales. bales 2316 11114 4983 475 3103 8483 8509 3469 4930 8789

NEW YORK .- OCTOBER 22.

118400 ... 147490 18166 ... 284046 106180 ... 146129 ... 2920 ... 17491 272730

NEW YORK.—OGIOBRE 22.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Oct. 22. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,395 bales, against 67,995 bales last week, 60,022 bales the previous week, and 68,386 bales three weeks since, making the seggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 356,784 bales, against 250,728 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 106,036 bales. The exports for the week anding this evening reach a total of 35,361 bales, of which 23,261 bales were to Great Britain and 12,600 bales to the continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 160,680 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:—

	Expo	rted to	Total	Same	Ste	oek.
Week ending Oct. 22.	Great Britain.	Conti-		week 1868.	1809.	1968.
New Orleans	7722 970 3138 11301 130	9028 2547 1030	16745 970 81 '8 13448 1160	3225 4621 1226 6614	68934 19538 9310 26481 11593 18090 7529	63585 25233 6398 19445 9264 22769 6500
Total	28961	126-0	85861	15689	160480	152635

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 20,175 bales, while the stocks to-night are 7,945 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, according to the latest mail returns. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot returns. We do not include our telegrams to mights, ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

RECEIPTS and EXPORTS OF COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS on hand.

	Receipt		Expor	ted since	Septembe	r 1 to	Ship-	
Ports.	1869.	1868	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.	Northra. Ports.	Stock.
W. Orleans	88672	90479	9446	15805	_	26266	13657	88000
Meblie	34231	26198		1359		8742		14598
Charleston	34751	17479	1329	003	260	1589		6115
Savannah	70750	84755	4110	1029	***	5139		20928
Kew York	13934	10979 2582	27652	3716	6341	37710	5779	8185 18000
Florida	1503	1651	21000	9140	0081	91110	817	10000
N. Carolina	10044	4 185	***	***	***	939	9044	1000
Other ports	32541 1993	10280 838	518	***	1035	1553	32212	329 6000
Total the year	290379	***	50439	21909	8651	80998	136482	133064
Total lastyear		199626	31833	14235	1653	47721	84983	117263

The market the past week has not varied materially until towards the close. Early in the week there was a little more firmness and a slight noward turn in prices, due in a great measure to the public advices by cable indicating an improvement at Liverpool. Private telegrams, however, reported lower rates, and the disagreement between the public and private despatches of these public advices and of the small stock on hand ready for immediate delivery, prices were, as stated above, slightly better, with a fair inquiry for export and home consumption. An advance on all grades below midding of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ took place on Saturday, ordinary closing at \$24\frac{1}{2}\$c, good ordinary at \$25\frac{1}{2}\$c, low midding at \$26\frac{1}{2}\$c, and midding of the separations, except good ordinary, were \$\frac{1}{2}\$ higher. Wednesday, it becoming known that there was an error in these public Liverpool The market the past week has not varied materially until to-ards the close. Early in the week there was a little more firm-

quotations, and freights being very high, the market was less firm and a shade lower. Thursday the public cable quotation suddenly fell to 12d, from 12d to 12d, and the same rate was reported to-day; and in sympathy with those reduced figures, and under the influence of large receipts and favourable crop accounts, our own market was lower and heavy, and so closes to-night at 20de for middling uplands, and 25de for low middling. For future delivery there has been a fair business at about the firures current last week, but the close is less firm. The total sales of this description reach 7,250 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling, excent as hereafter noted), of which 1,350 bales were for 0 tobor, 300 bales at 25de, 100 at 25de, 950 at 26e, 200 at 26de; 1,650 bales for November, 50 at 25de, 450 on private terms, 50 at 25de, 700 at 25de, 350 at 25de, 50 to November 10th on private terms; 2,050 bales for December, 200 average middling at 26de, 250 on private terms, 100 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 250 on private terms, 100 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 100 bales for January, 100 at 25de, 200 at 26de, 200 at 26de,

2000		Upland and Florida.		Mobile.		ew eans.	Texas.	
Ordinaryper lb Good ordinary	0 241 251 251		248 6 254 26	e	25 26 264	g	25) 26) 26)	@
Middling	24		24	450	264		:61	1440

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase from last week, the total reaching 11,433 bales, against 7,921 bales last week. Below we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year :-

Experted to-		Week	ending	p) vo	Total	time	
Exported to—	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	date.	year.	
Liverpool	5241 88	5048 50		787G	27548 105	11948	
Total to Great Britain Havre Other French ports		5093 461		7876 890 8	27653 8718 2	11974 2191	
Total French	708	481 614 966	794	893 1051 2119	37 6 3142 3179	2191 430 673	
Total to North Europe Spain, O. orto, Gibraltar, &c All others		-1550	794	3164	6941	1125	
Total Spain, &c	***	***		***	***	***	
Grand total	6558	7134	7921	11433	87710	15618	

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Buston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the last week, and since Sept.

	New	York.	Bos	ton.	Philad	elphia.	Baltimore.		
Receipts from-		Since Sept.1.	This week.	Since Sept.1.		Since Sept.1,	This week.	Since Sept.1.	
New Orleans	255	11184	-	1819	15	15	***	20	
Texas		4645	000	***	***	***	***		
Savannah	6421	88513	***		340	2902	471	3707	
Mobile	***	2252	***	444	000	000	600	***	
Florida	***	817	***	000	***	*44		***	
South Carolina	6787	25494	70	70	321	1594	483		
North Carolina	2169	7841	***	2	10	12	159	817	
Virginia	4 27	13979	1218	2517	***		1330	4498	
Northern Ports	101	780	1517	6022	***	***	41	53	
Tennessee, &c	1299	1981	472	599	109	458	362	1194	
Foreign	999	***	***	***	***	448	***	6	
Total this year	22262	107506	8277	10534	797	4981	2146	13114	
Total last year	19750	77955	4598	9862	443	2310	2641	5538	

The following are the figures showing the receipts and exports of cotton for the week received by Messrs Stokes, M'Huffle, and Co., from their New York correspondents:—

		Bales.		Bales.		Baies.	
١	Week's receipts at all the ports to Oct. 80	77,000		67 000	******	42,000	
1	Week's exports to Great Britain		*****	10,000	*****	7,200	
ı	Week's exports to France	2,000		21,000	*****	5,000	
į	Total week's experts	15,000 f 53,000	******	31,000	*****	10,000	
l	Total receipts at all ports since Sept. 1		*****	321,000	-	180,0.0	
l	Total exports to Great Britain, ditto		******	53,000	411-68	35,000	
l	Total exports to France, ditto			41,000	1 CHE	8,000	
j	Stock at ports	35,0005		153,030		130,000	
ı	Middling October told dome in fi						

124d per lb; middling Savannab, 124d per lb. Both quotations include an allowance of 6 per cent. for loss in weight.

The following message has been received by Messrs Stokes, M*Haffie, and Co.:—

"New York, Nov. 3.—The four days' receipts of cotton at the ports are 45,000 bales, against 40,000 bales in the four days last week. The total receipts for the corresponding week last year were 75,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 8,000 bales; to France, 5,000 bales, and to the Continent, 3,000 bales; to France, 5,000 bales, and to the Continent, 3,000 bales, with all charges, is 124d per lb; middling Memphis, 124d per lb; middling Savannah, 124d per lb; middling Savannah, 124d per lb."

The above quotations all include an allowance of 6 per cent. for loss in weight.

for loss in weight.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

There has been more animation in the Manchester markets this There has been more animation in the Manchester markets into week, and a further attempt has been made to advance prices. The demand for export has been to a fair average extent, though the position of the home trade is still complained of. In woollen goods there has been less activity, notwithstanding the approach of the cold reason, but prices remain firm. The general aspect of the hardware trades is less satisfactory.

MANUMENTED.—There is a moderately fair demand for all

MANCHESTER.—There is a moderately fair demand for all descriptions of shipping yarns, and most of our spinners are rather deeply under contract for some weeks forward. Many spinners have attempted to obtain an advance in prices, but it has been generally resisted by buyers. The market for this class of yarns, however, closes very firmly, and any further business coming upon a bare market like the present must almost inevitably increase a bare market like the present must almost inevitably increase values. For home-trade yarns the market has been firm, but there has not been much business. A good deal of business has been done in cloths available for immediate delivery, and also by contracts for future delivery. Any hopes that may have been entertained of the establishment of higher rates are for the present apparently doomed to disappointment.

Comparative Statement of The Cotton Trade.

Tall the second commercial		rice												
RAW COTTON.		Nov. 4, 1869		1808		1867		166	1865		18	64		
Upland fairper lb		d	100	d 11;		d	8	d 4		d 10)	1			
Pernambucofair	-	40		114		88	1	4		10	2	71		
Ditte, good fair	1	04		114	0	94	i	41	i	103		8		
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1	54	13	9	1	08	i	R	2	4	9	1		
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1	31	li	2	1	08	1	8	9	3	2	1		
26-in 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	6	0	5	74	5	74	7	6	10	3	9	9		
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, 5 ibs 2 or 29-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 374	8	0	7	6	7	1	10	0	13	0	12	3.		
yards, 81bs 4 oz	10	101	10	71	9	9	14	0	17	6	17	0		
48-in, 66 reed, ditte, ditte, 8 lbs 12 ox	12	6	111	9	11	8	15	9.	19	0	18	8		
40-in, 72 read, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz.	18	8	13	0	12	6	17	9	20	6	19	9		
39-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36														
vards. 91bs	11		10	13	.9	3	18	0	15	6	14	6		

BRADFORD.—There is a rather quieter tone pervaoing the wool market, and, if anything, there is rather less inqury for wool. Still there is a steady business doing in most classes of wool, particularly in the choicest qualities, for immediate use, and prices are on the whole firmly maintained. The worsted yarn market shows a rather improved tone. A steady business is done in lustre yarns on home secount, though some report the demand as being weaker. Prices are firmly maintained.

HUDDERSTEED.—There have been very few buyers present. Inquiry has chiefly been for middle-priced goods, but parcels in all departments have been very small. Prices continue firm in the local market.

departments have been very small.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town is in about the same state in which it has been for many weeks; there is a moderate amount of animation, and although it is frequently alleged that business is bad, there is nothing to lead to the conclusion that the manufacturers, with some few exceptions, are doing less than an average amount of work.

SHEFFIELD.—An important feature in our local trades is the depression that is coming over the steel branch. There has been a considerable falling off in the demand for railway material, and in some instances men are only making two days per week. In most departments of the edge-tool trade a moderate business is being done.

being do being done.

Lieurs.—The markets in the cloth-halls have been of the same quiet character as those of the past few weeks. There was not an average attendance of buyers, nor was there a full one of sellers. The goods which left the halls did not amount to any great bulk in the aggregate, nor was any class of woollen fabrics particularly prominent among them. They included fair proportions of both plain and fancy goods of various qualities, such as we have pointed out in late reports. Though the tone of the market was throughout rather dull, no change in price can be quoted. quoted,

-The flannel trade continues very quiet, though at ROCHDALE. this time of the year there is reason to expect an increase in the demand for goods suitable for winter. Some moderate orders have been executed during the past week, chiefly on home-trade account, and manufacturers are upon the whole as well employed as for some time past. Yorkshire goods continue in somewhat

poor demand, as do also wools. Prices of both the raw material and goods are steady, but show no tendency to advance. The price of wool, both English and colonial, keeps very firm, and there seems to be no prospect of manufacturers being able to produce their goods at anything less than recent and present cost.

DUEDEE.—There is still a moderate amount of business doing in

DUNDER.—There is still a moderate amount of business doing in the better kinds of flex on the spot at about previous rates, any change that there is in prices being in favour of buyers. There has been some inquiry for fine tows, but medium and inferior qualities are very dull. There is no alteration in jute; a moderate business is doing in the London and Liverpool markets, at about previous rates; but for direct shipments from Calcutts, buyers are unwilling to give the rates demanded. Flax and tow yarns have been very dull, and the tendency of prices have been still downwards, so that, even with the reduced prices of flax, the trade is uvremunerative to spinners. Jute yarns are quiet at about previous rates. There is no improvement in the demand for linens; on the contrary, prices are rather lower, and manufacturers complain of want of orders.

Glasgow.—The iron market is firm. No. 1, 53s 6d to 53s 9d;

warrants, 53s 9d to 53s 101d; No. 3, 52s 6d to 52s 9d.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22.—The market for breadstuffs shows a general decline in grain during the past week, but closes rather more steady; while in flour the advance early in the week is barely maintained. The receipts of flour have shown some increase, but the demand has been active, and with no considerable orease, but the demand has been active, and with no considerable stocks to draw from, prices steadily improved till the close of Wednesday's business; with large sales the demand was quite general. The West Indies, the British Provinces, Great Britain, and the Brazils, have all been buyers, while the local trade, having and the Brazils, have all been buyers, while the local trade, having confidence in the stability of prices, purchased freely. Stocks are undoubtedly smaller now than they were a month ago, which is a remarkable circumstance for this period of the season. All grades have shared in the improvement, and none more than good trade brands. A portion of the export business has been in unsound flours at \$5.10 to \$5.85. Wheat has declined \$7.10 per bashel. Supplies by canal are still kept back, but we have had liberal receipts by rail, and pretty free offerings from store. Besides. Supplies by canal are still kept back, but we have had liberal receipts by rail, and pretty free offerings from store. Besides, freights have advanced 4d or about 12c per bushel, which fact, with the pressure to sell, has caused the decline above noted in the face of advancing Liverpool markets, and but a moderate rate of receipts at the Western markets. Supplies from the canal may be expected next week, when the strength of the market will be fully tested. To-day, business was limited mainly at \$1.43 for amber winter. Corn has largely declined. Liberal supplies are expected from the canal within the next few days, to meet which there is only the home demand, and it is the opinion of many that prices will have to decline to meet export orders. The close, there is only the home demand, and it is the opinion of many that prices will have to decline to meet export orders. The close, however, is comparatively steady. Oats have also been dehowever, is comparatively steady. Oats have also been de-pressed; the pressure to sell was early in the week, very marked, and good cargoes went at 61c, but there is since an advance of 2c, The movement appears to be quite light, and to-day was active. and we may not expect any considerable accumulation of stocks this market.

GRAIN "IN SIGHT." Oct. 16.

			Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
			bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New	York		871.998	834,181	60,961	5.948
			1,131,660	588,455	364 890	26,057
		*******************	1,029,930	1,112,836	805,848	178,178
		***********	364,900	***	000	***
		and Oswego	789,823	140,124	237,724	8,009
		tide water	2,604,404	1,588,157	697,179	418,225
		doago, Milwaukee,	164,748	363,466	212,255	26,479
Total in stor	re and affo	at Oct. 16	6,996,099	4,121,749	1,878,743	683,101
_	-	Oct. 9	6,312,081	4,340,246	1,921,118	515,970
_	980	Oct. 2	5,659,455	4,723,339	1,658,584	099
bileto.	-	Sept. 25	4,489,780	4,395,679	1,430,121	400
mea	-	Sept. 18	3,694,668	4,184,601	1,074,484	***
pen.	-	Sept. 11	3,292,018	3,562,838	1,218,514	660

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK

The corn trade has remained without important feature throughout the past week. The stocks of foreign wheat, however, have been on the increase, and some little auxiety has been exhibited on the part of factors to effect sales. Millers have shown no disposition to operate beyond their actual requirements, and the general tendency of prices has frequently been downwards. It is difficult, in the absence of reliable statistics, to give an idea as to the extent of the atocks held in London but the wards. It is difficult, in the absence of reliable statistics, to give an idea as to the extent of the stocks held in London, but the foreign wheat on hand is probably not under 500,000 quarters, while in the Liverpool granaries a larger quantity is stored. The quality of the wheat recently offered has been somewhat inferior, and fine samples have frequently been in good request. There is still a large quantity of wheat affoat for the United Kingdom, principally from the Black Sea and the Sea of Axew. According to this week's statement, there are now on passage from South of Europe and America to ports of call 599 grain and seed cargoes, as against 509 at the corresponding period last year. Of these 344 are wheat against 252, 146 maize against 113, 44 barley against 30, 2 beans against 10, 21 rye against 38, nil cake against 1, 42 seed against 55, nil cakes against 10. There are also on passage to direct ports 99 cargoes wheat (of which 36 are from New York and 63 from San Francisco) against 24, and 2 maize against 9. cipally from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azow.

The accounts from the Continent show a general downward tendency in the quotations, owing to the duil condition of the market here; nevertheless, the business doing on English account has been much restricted. Few shipments have been made from

New York. New York.

Spring corn generally has ruled firm, with the exception of oats, which have been rather lower to sell. Beans and peas have continued scarce and dear. There has been a large supply of country flour on sale, which has changed hands on rather easier

Mr George Dornbusch thus refers to the state of the floating rain and seed trade:—Daring the last se'nnight only 29 grain ad seed laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports-of-call, and seed laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports-of-call, viz.: 14 wheat, 10 maize, 2 barley, 1 rye, 1 linseed, 1 rapeseed. The floating grain trade has continued dull and inactive. Wheat, though the quantity offering was limited, yet sales in the effected at 1s decline from the sales. vis.: 14 wheat, 10 maize, 2 barley, I rye, 1 linseed, 1 rapeaced. The floating grain trade has continued dull and inactive. Wheat, though the quantity offering was limited, yet sales could only be effected at 1s decline from late rates. Maize also has been difficult to sell; buyers bid 6d less than last week, which sellers reluctantly accepted. Barley in limited demand at last week's prices. Rys: one cargo in imperfect condition has been sold at 29s; for another cargo since arrived, in good condition, 32s per 480 lbs might be obtained. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—6 arrived cargoes: Marianopoli, 47s 6d; Don Ghirks, 44s; New Ghirka Nicolateff, 46s per 492 lbs; Saide Dairi, 40s 9d; prime spring New York, 43s; red winter Montreal, 47s per 480 lbs. Maize—5 arrived cargoes: Odesse, 30s 9d; Galatz Sulina, 31s per 492 lbs; Galatz, 30s; Bulgarian, 29s 10 dd; Wallachian, 29s 31 per 480 lbs. On passage—Banat-Trieste, 29s 9d to 30s per 480 lbs. Barley—1 arrived cargo: Taganrog, 24s 3d per 400 lbs. On passage—Azow, 25s; Danubian, 25s. Rye—1 arrived cargo: Azow-Yeisk, 29s per 480 lbs. Linseed quiet but steady, at late prices. On passage—About 6,000 qra Odessa have been sold at 58s per 424 lbs, A.T. Rapeseed quiet, unaltered in price. 5,000 qrs ordinary brown Calcutta have been sold at 60s per 416 lbs, A.T., arrived in London. Oa passage—150 tons Calcutta sold at 60s 3d per 416 lbs, A.T., snortly expected to arrive. Cutton-seed improving. To be shipped: 3,000 tons (5 cargoes) Egyptian, November to January, sold at 71 3s 61 to 81 l6s 3d.

0. 200 041			RRIVAL	THE		K.				
	Wheat.	H	larley.		Malt.	0	ata.		Flour.	
	490		qrs. 100		qra.		qrs.		BROKS	
English & Scotch	490	*****	100	*****	***	*****			400	
Irish	100	-	140	*****	919	*****	150		110	
Poreign	27130	*****	3610	*****	***	**. *** 2	9810	***	1470 4340 t	ris

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PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &v.

	8	A.	8
WHEAT-English, Old white		OATS-English, Poland & potato 28	24
red		- white, foed 23	25
English, white, new 47	51	- black	
red, new 46	49	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 26	28
Dansig and Kosnigsberg, high		- Angus and Sandy	040
mixed 54	56	- common	
- mixed 51	53	Irish, potato 24	25
Restock and Wismar, new & old 52	54	- White feed 21	22
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast 50	52	- Black 21	22
Danish, Holsteip, & Brunswick 48	50	Danish 21	22
Mt Petersburg, seftper 496 lbs 46	48	Swedish 20	22
Common and Surak 45	46	Russian 21	22
Kubanka 45	48	Finland 21	22
Marianopoli and Berdianski 48	49	Dutch and Hanoverian 20	22
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft,	-	RTE-English 35	88
per 496 lbs 48	47	TARES-English, winter per qr	***
Australian	84	Foreign, large, spring 32	45
BARLEY-English maiting, new 36	42	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs-	-
Sectoh malting	40	American, white 31	32
- distilling	-	- yellow and mixed	-
- grinding	***	Galatz, Odossa, and Ibrail,	***
Foreign malting 32	44	yellow 30	21
- distilling, per 432 lbs	***	FLOUR, per 280 lbs-Town made	
- grinding 23	80	delivered to the baker 37	42
Odessa and Danabe, per 400 lbs 25	26	Country marks	81
Buars-English	43	Hungarian 30	56
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French 39	40	Australian 36	31
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs 28	39	American and Canadian fancy	
Past-English, white boilers, new 41	42		21
- grey, dan, and	24	brands per 196 lbs 26	21
maple		American superfine to extra	0.0
		superfine 24	36
- blue	43	American common to fine 23	24
Fereign, white boilers 40	41	OATEEAL Scotch, fine, per ton £15	10
- feeding 38	39	round 15	-10

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT". MINCING LAME, FRIDAY MORNING.

Sugar.—The market may be quoted steady, and West India is very firm owing to the decreasing supply. Further business has been done in Manila at last week's rates for exportation and rofining. Other low sorts remain dull. Grocery sugars of good quality, which are rather scarce, have attained full to rather higher rates. Of British West India, 886 casks sold to yesterday, including the Barbadoes by auction at 32s

to 39s per cwt. The deliveries for home have been steady, and with moderate arrivals the stock is decreasing. By comparison with those of the four previous years it is less than usual.

Mouritius.-815 bags of the lower qualities were chiefly bought in. Bengal.—1,285 bags brown sorts were withdrawn above the value Madras.-1,300 bags soft brown and yellow part sold at 26s 6d to

Manila.—A few parcels have sold: clayed at 30s to 31s 6d; unclayed, 28s. 9,486 bage clayed by anotion were taken in, and some part sold at 31s 6d. 33,000 bage unclayed part sold at 28s, and sun-dried Ho Ho, at 30s 3d to 33s 9d.

de., at 30s 3d to 33s 3d.

Other Foreign.—At auction, 1,758 boxes Havana were chiefly taken in. Privately, about 1,400 boxes sold at 35s to 39s 6d. Three floating cargoes of Havana for the United Kingdom, No. 13, 30s; 10s, 28s 9d; 7j, 27s; one for a near port, No. 14, at 30s 3d per cwt.

Refined.—The market is steady. Common to fair dry goods, 45s to 46s. There is a fair demand for the better kinds of pieces.

MOLASSES.—250 puns West India have sold, chiefly at 15s per cwt for the Witter.

Rum.—Lower prices have been accepted, and the market is now dull.

Mauritina, recently landed, has sold at 1s 10d. A few sales reported
in West India: Leewards, 2s 3d; Demerara, 2s 5d per proof gallon.

Cocoa.—There have not been any public sales of colonial, but the

COCA.—There have the relative been small this week, and the pri-COFFEE.—The public sales have been small this week, and the pri-COFFEE.—The public sales have been small this week, and the primarket is now steady.

COFFEE.—The public sales have been small this week, and the prices have scarcely varied since last Friday. A steady demand prevails for colory plantation Ceylon, which has obtained full prices: low middling to middling, 67s to 73s; good middling to good, 74s to 80s. Pale and grey kinds are quiet—these ranged from 60s to 71s. Business has been done by private contract. 642 casks 759 barrels and bags have found buyers. 406 bags native were mostly damaged. Good crdinary quoted 50s to 51s, with partial inquiry. A few lots of pale Jamaics sold at 52s to 55s. 933 bags Singapers sold chiefly at 47s for bold brown. 170 bags native Cocbin, dec., withdrawn above the valua. A floating carge of Rio has sold for this Kingdom at 41s or 41s 64 per owt.

Tea.—The public sales on Tuesday and the following day comprised 19,170 packages, and 13,192 packages "without reserve" found buyers. Prices did not show any material alteration, excepting for common to fair red leaf congous of old import at 1s 04d to 1s 14d, these being easier. Good common black leaf of recent import sold at 1s 1d, and new season's Foo Chow at 1s 3d to 1s 7d per ib. The market by private contract remains quiet.

| Informs and Deliveries of Saltretree to Oc', 30, with Stocks on hand. | 1869. | 1868. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1866. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867. | 1867

Show 2250 10070 8860

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have been smaller than usual. 635
bags, chiefly Teneriffe, sold and at steady prices: silver, 2s 7d to 2s 9d;
black, 2s 8d to 3s 6d per lb. Of 97 bags Honduras only a few lots sold.

OTHER DEFSALTER GOODS.—Cutch is firm, at the recent improvement. Fine Pegue in boxes, 25s 6d. Gambier steady, with a few sales at 17s to 17s 13d, ex ship. 124 bales Bengal safflower sold steadily: low to fine at 10l 5s to 14l 5s par cwt. No change in turmeric.

SHELLAC.—Prices have declined about 2s, and 367 chests mostly sold, including D. O. orange, at 91s 6d to 92s 6d per cwt.

METALA.—The chief feature of interest in these markets is the steady business in Spelter. Silesian has sold at 19l 10s to 20l. Some inquiry prevails for Chili copper at the previous quotations. Bars, 67l 5s to 67l 10s. English and other kinds are unsettled. The remains without improvement. Straits sold at 124l and 123l cash. Banca is lower, and quotations of the former almost nominal. No change in the official prices of English. For English lead there is a moderate inquiry. The iron trade remains steady, and as the strike of the operatives is at an end large orders are being executed. Rails continue most in demand. Scotch pig is rather dearer, vis., 53s 103d per ton cash.

HEND.—Business in Manila is much restricted by the very high rates demanded: 1,850 bales by auction were chiefly taken in. Good roping at 65l, coarse at 60l per ton. Russian steady at the quotations.

JUTE.—A moderate business has been done for arrival. The public sales on Wednesday were amall, vis., 2,110 bales, and about one-fourth part sold at former prices. Shipments from Calcutta have been very large, but the stock here continues far below the usual average.

Lusseed.—More inquiry prevails. Calcutta on the spot scarce, and

worth 61s 9d to 62s. Bombay, 1s more. Black Sea to arrive has sold

worth this for the control of the co

Parsolaem.—A large pusiness at 18 cqu to 18 cqu.

Tallow.—The prices have tended downwards, and Russian is now quiet. New, 46s 9d to 47s in all positions. Old Petersburg, 46s 6d per cwt. There have been few speculative operations during the week.

Parsonal as of Tallow.—Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

PARTICULARS OF	TALLOW	— M	onday, I	NOY.	1, 1869.			
	1866.		1867.		1868.		1860.	
	casks.		casks.		casks.		craks.	
Stock this day	43,680	***	23,685		28,512	400	25,508	
Delivere I last week	1,768	***	1,248	***	3,205	***	2,140	
Ditto from 1st June	41,104		30,012	403	44,737	088	39,242	
Arrived last week	1,022	***	3,541	0.00		***	1,508	
Ditto from 1st June	16,559	000	30,066	649	17,001	000	34,653	
Price of Y.C.	44s 0d	000	43s 3d	010	52a 6d	***	47s 3d	
Price of Town			46a 6d	989	55a 0d	***	48a 94	

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

POSISCHIFT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market closes without further alteration in prices. Barbadoes by auction part sold on former terms. 1,500 bags soft Madras withdrawn. 2,370 bags Mocha sold at high prices: brown, 31s 6d to 35s 6d; grainy, yellow, and white, 41s to 46s; soft yellow and white, 39s to 48s. 26s bags Bengal at 26s 6d to 27s per too, brown. A floating cargo of Havana, No. 8, sold for a near port at 27s 6d per owt. Sales of West India to-day, 690 casks. For the week, 1,576 casks.

COFFEE.—214 casks 48 barrels and bags plantation Coylon by auction sold at about the previous value. Of native, the sound portion was

cold at about the previous value. Of native, the sound portion was chiefly taken in.

Ruca.—2,730 bags Bengal were taken in above the value. A floating carge of Rangoon has sold at 9s per cwt, ex ship.

PRETER.—1,500 bags Penang to arrive at previous quotations: near at hand, 4, ad.

SHELLAC.—282 chests part sold at about previous rates.

OIL.—311 casks Cochin cocoa-nut part sold at 42s 6d to 48s. 60 casks Palm realised 36s to 38s per cwt.

TAILOW.—Petersburg quiet. Town melted unaltered. The sales to-day went flatly. 595 casks Australian chiefly sold: mutton, 46s to 47s; beef, 45s to 45s 9d; and middling sorts 40s to 44s. Of 360 casks South American a few lots sold at 47s 6d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains firm at previous rates. Dutch crushed is rather easier, at 32s 6d for present delivery.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market good. Almeria grapes are cleared off the market, and prices improved. Lisbon oranges have arrived: some parcels sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale brought a fair price. Messina lemons are too green for immediate consumption: any of good colour command a high figure. Brazil nuts are held for an advance. Black, Spanish, and Barcelona firm.

DEF FERIT.—Currants have been quiet this week; but fine are rather better value, lew sorts being cheaper. Arrivals are small, and much that is now affoat is sold to arrive. Valentias are better again, and are in small supply. Turkey reds are quiet, and Eleme very little moving.

Muscatels are higher, owing to the loss of the Sarah Garcia with 200 tons of fine fruit. Figs look a shade better, but rates are very low.

Enclish Wood.—The trade continues dull, and very little wool changing hands.

LENGTHS WOOL.—In trace continues duit, and very little wool anguing hands.

COLONIAL WOOL.—Market firm.

FLAX.—Market duil.

HEBBIP.—Market steady at the quotations.

SIEK.—Market still very depressed, but prices firm.

SEEDS.—The seed trade has been dull during the past week, and quotions are hardly so hardly so howeast for each description.

The barely so buoyant for some descriptions.

Tonacco.—The market has presented a firm appearance, and holders have declined making sales unless at extreme rates, especially for good and fine qualities of all descriptions. Substitutes in good demand, but transactions limited, in consequence of the comparative bareness of stock of dairable acting.

stock of desirable sorts.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:-

	- 8	a	
Town tallow	48	9	
Fat by ditte	2	4	
Yellow Russian ditto	48	6	
Melted stuff	35	0	
Rough ditto	18	9	
Greaves	17	0	
Good dregs	6		
Imports for the week amount to 3,985 casks.			

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,141 head. In the corresponding period in 1868 we received 8,480; in 1867, 8,168; in 1866, 15,693; and in 1868, 19,908 head.

last week amounted to 11,221 (1865, 18,168; in 1866, 18,070; and 1868 we received 8,480; in 1867, 8,168; in 1866, 19,909 head.

Full average supplies of stock were on sale. The domand generally was less active. Nevertheless, prices were fairly supported. Owing to liberal foreign receipts, there was a good show of beasts; but, notwithstanding the abundance of food, the quality of the stock was inferior. A faw prime Scots realised 5s 6d to 5s 8d per 81hs, but middling qualities, of which the market was principally composed, barely maintained previous quotations. The supply of sheep was only moderate, but the depression in the dead meat trade precluded any activity in the

inquiry. The demand was quiet at the rates current on Monday last. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s 4d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs. For calves there was a fair sale at about late quotations. The demand for pigs was inactive, on former terms.

Nov. 2	1000	
Bearts 4	,860 ,500 78	 14,895 286

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

		re	r o	1.04	Dy	the carcase,				
		d			d		d			2
In'erior beef	8	2	to	3	4	Inferior mutten 3	0	to	2	- 7
Middling ditto	4	0	6	4	4	Middling ditto 3	6	**	3	10
Prime large ditto	4	- 6		4	8	Prime ditto 4	4			10
Prime small ditto	4	10		5	0	Veal 4				0
Large pork						Small pork 5				8
										ren

HOP MARKET.

BORDUGH, Friday, Nov. 5.—The firmness already noticed in the hip market has continued. Business has progressed steadily, and as supplies are becoming short the upward movement in prices has been supported. Mid and Elast Kents, 6l 6s to 12l 12s; Wesld of Kents, 5l to 7l; Sussex, 4l to 7l; Yearlings, 2l to 5l.

POTATO MARKETS.

Borough AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, Nov. 5.—Large supplies of potatoes have been on sale. The demand has been limited, at about late rates. English Shaws, 65s to 75s; Regents, 75s to 95s; Rocks, 65s to 70s; French, 60s per ton.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS,

WOOL

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.—The East India sales which commenced on the 26th ult. were brought to a close yesterday. The sundry catalogues comprise a total of 23,700 bales, of which however about 2,100 bales were withdrawn. Prices have undergone little if any change from opening rates. The decline has chiefly fallen on white and yellow descriptions, which are from ½d to 1d per ib cheaper than at the August sales.

CORN.

(FRIDAY, Nov. 5.—Wheat quiet, at 1d and 2d reduction. For flow there is a slow sale at late rates. Beans, oats, and catmeal unaltered. Indian corn 6d cheaper; round yellow, 29s.

Wakefield, Friday, Nov. 5.—The wheat trade was inactive, and prices were rather in favour of the buyer. Barley was also slow of sale, and rather cheaper than last week.

The Gagette.

TUESDAY, November 2. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G. Holehouse, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Andrews, Chelsea, carver—J. Baker, Walworth road, pork butcher—C. Barnes, Devonshire wharf, Lime street, carman—W. H. Beavan, Hackney, clerk—J. Bennett, Bedford square, architect—G. Blackburn, Cheapside, preparer of whalebono—W. Blumenthal, St George's road, tailor—W. Brockwell, Maltby street, bricklayer—T. Bundy, Hackney road, ironmonger—C. J. Christie, Acton green—G. Diggens, Metropolitan cattle market, butcher—J. Dumayne, Richmond road, commercial traveller—T. Edwards, Woodstock, glover—T. S. Gadd, Hackney—W. Gardiner, Cubitt's town—E. H. Goodwin, Enfield highway, corn dealer—G. Hastings, Churton street, cheesemonger—H. Ingall, Lewisham, accountant's clerk—J. Kinninment, Finsbury circua, corn merchant—M. C. Kraus, Lime street, licensed victualler—C. H. Kouwenhoven, Walworth road, commercial clerk—R. C. Lewis, the Pavement, Clapham common—H. S. Liddall, Huddersfield, railway clerk—C. Lucas, Paddington, cab driver—W. S. Mitchell, Cornhill, jeweller—M. Myers, Bow road, traveller to wholesale importers—R. Nichel, Bethnal green, blacksmith—R. T. Parker, Dalston, commission agent—J. C. Pledger, Lower Tottenham, refreshment house keeper—G. Reed, Borough market, dealer in fruit—J. C. Richards, Mile End, cheesemonger—J. A. Richardsen, Paddington, accountant—W. Riley, Peckham, beerhonse keeper—J. T. Robson, South Hackney, wholesale clothier—J. Scott, jun, Upper Holloway, ironmoger—J. Seward, Bethnal green road, grocer—E. Sloman, Limehouse, manager to a clothier—F. D. Smither, Gunnesbury place, Brentford road, paperhanger—Robert Stamp, Winchester, builder—Henry Tuff, Farnborough, contractor—W. Ubaden, Camden town, cab driver—W. A. Watson, Penge—F. Whita, Horseshoe wharf, bottle merchant—F. Adams, Oxford, market gardener—E. G. Bagshaw, Calcot-ucha—E. Berlin, Wavertree, bookkeeper—T. Bowell, Carlisle, bootmaker—T. Brand, Stockton-on-Tees, journeyman bricklayer—W. Backham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. Clelasd, Uckfield, factor—W. Demaine, Hunslet, cowkeeper—J. Demne

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Barnard Castle, dealer in sheep—J. Foreman, Tipton, grocer—T. Frost, Wadeley Bridge, iron manufacturer—W. Gaythorps, Manchester, tailor—M. Gidlow, Old Swan and Liverpool, butcher—S. Goodman, Leeds, bookkeeper—G. Gregory, Stourbridge, newspaper seller—J. Grimshaw, Horsforth, cloth manufacturer—J. Hailstone, Bristol, farmer—W. Hale, Walsall, spring hook manufacturer—H. Harwood, Lowesmoor—G. Hatton, Blackpool, hairdresser—W. Hawker, Liverpool, boot dealer—W. Honderson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, journeyman cabinet maker—J. Hikchings, St Issells—J. Houghton, Hanley, licensed beerseller—J. Hikchings, St Issells—J. Houghton, Hanley, licensed beerseller—J. Hikchings, St Issells—J. Houghton, Hanley, licensed beerseller—J. Handsworth and Birmingham, joweller's stone setter—H. Marles, Loeds, schoolmaster—E. Matthows, Marthyr Tydfil, weaver—M. Matthows, Coventry—W. Maude, Halifax—T. Millership, West Bromwich, coal master—N. Morris, Mold, labourer—W. Monlton, Yorkshire, ale bottler—C. Palmer, Barneloy, cab driver—E. Paris, Lancashire, lodginghouse tesper—E. Pullin, Herefordshire, labourer—W. Rhodes, Leeds—W. H. Richardson, Dewsbury, market gurdener—W. Scottow, Norwich—A. and E. Sidwell, Bristol, stationers—E. Simmons, Sussex, cowkeeper—E. T. Smith, Hereford, general fancy dealer—G. Smith, Wolverhampton, flamonger—H. D. Stovenson, Nowcastle-upon-Tyne, timber dealer—T. Tart, Stone, moulder—N. Taylor, Wednesbury, coachamith—H. Thompson, Leeds, fishmonger—J. Upton, Atherstone, wheelwright—J. Urch, Cheltenham, upholstorer—W. Wadsworth, Sheffield, builder—T. Walpole, Birmingham, tailor—J. Wright, Leeds, miller—T. Wyne, Manchester, plumber.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
P. M. Allen, Dundee, doctor of medicine—J. Mackay, Edinbergh—T. Grant, Campbellton of Ardersier, deceased—D. S. Tennant, Stowarton,

P. M. Allen, Dundee, doctor of medicine—J. Mackay, Edinbergh—T. Grant, Campbellton of Ardersier, deceased—D. S. Tennant, Stewarton, farmer—G. Gilchrist, Old Rair, builder—W. Elliot, Dunfermline, grocer—A. Davidson, Edinburgh, grocer—J. E. Spalding New Galloway, deceased—R. Berrie, jun., Lanark, carter.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT. BANKRUPTS

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Whitehouse, Bow—R. Gill, Wandsworth, baker—D. O. Haswell, Sebe, sign writer—R. Hutchinson, Hollowsy, builder—C. Hunt, Camberwell new road, general shopkeeper—E. Meredith, Barbican, messenger —F. H. Patterson, Inkerman road, clerk—F. Morris, Camberwell, draper—C. Walmsley, Haverhill, clothier—H. Wendon, Braintree, inn-keeper—E. Snell, Maida vale, joiner—J. Blackman, Borough, foreman —J. Barney, Sutton, licensed victualler—W. Dixey, Upper Clapton, groer—H. G. Unwin, Low Leyton, cattle dealer—R. Turner, Plumstead common road, grocer—J. Davies, Addle street, warehouseman—G. Cameron, Poplar, grocer—W. Castle, Battersea, grocer—T. H. Eaton, Clapham rood, dealer in fanoy goods—J. H. Robinson, Hollowsy, commission agent—H. Barnett, Twickenham, beershop keeper—C. Cooper, Hammersmith, commercial clerk—Henry Thomas Fairhall, London roed, ironmonger—Edward Lowman, Limehouse causewsy, grocer—J. Houghton, Arlington street, tailor—E. Anglis and M. Philips, Hanover square, dressmakers—J. Yell, Stratford, Ilcensed victualler—W. Page, Westminster bridge road, manager—E. Bowman, Islington, builder—T. Ostick, Panton street, plumber—W. Spanner, Shanklin, bucher—T. Wake, Silverstone, baker—W. Lawrence, Harrington street—A. Gilks, Bromley-by-Bow, grocer—W. Lobb, Enfield Wash, beerhouse keeper—M. Dumayne, Greenwich, milliner—A. J. Dumas, Finch lane, insurance clerk—P. Norton, Brick lane, colourman—A. J. Mills, Plumstead road, watchmaker—H. Carver, Brompton road, clerk—H. White, St Paul's Church yard, assistant—R. Winkworth, Plum—

staad, baker—D. Werschker, Whitschapel, eating house keeper C. Kornan, Streatham, attorney and selicitor—J. Lane, Battersen rise, builder—G. Langley, Camberwell road, undertaker—W. H. Bonner, Worship street, unbolsterer—S. Bryant, Pockham, gashter—T. Andrew, Borderley, varaish manufacturer—G. Ksesa, Great Wig lane, miller—C. Whoeler, Birmingham, butober—J. Muldyman, Birmingham; potatosalesman—B. W. Bosworthick, Edgbaston, accountant clerk—O. Willcox, Bromsgrove, hoaisr—F. Groom, Spalding, currier—J. Chadwick, Ilkeston, boot and shoe manufacturer—J. Grandy, Loughborough, farmer—J. Barlow, Kirkby Laythorpe and Ewerby, blackamith—J. Wildowson, Desford, baker—G. E. Clark, Nottingham, aurgical hosier—J. King, Bristol, builder—R. Eyles, Thorabury, imkeeper—J. Rhind, Cardiff, civil engineer—J. Williams, Swansea, general commission and insurance agent—S. J. Vivian, Swansea, ship owner—B. Giles, Yeovil, joweller—A. Allen, Barn-ley, chemist—J. Donnelly, Batley Carr, groosr—W. Fox, Dowsbury, contractor—J. Orabtree and E. Marshall, Bradford, machine makers—R. Horner, Wakefield, corn factor—J. Eley, Horneastle, farmer—I. Heginbotham, Monk's Coppenhall, soda water manufacturer—J. F. O'Neill, Livepool, tailor—J. Paterson, Liverpool woollen draper—J. Simpson, Royton, bleacher—T. Pilling, R.chdele, cotton manufacturer—A. L. Livett, Manchester, attorney-at-law—H. P. Goldstraw, Manchester, stonemason—J. H. Belton, Chorléon-upon-Medlock, confectioner—T. Gregory, Eccles, commission agent—J. Collins, Bury, commission agent—W. Scott, Orookgate, innkeeper—J. Lord, Rochdale, innkeeper—J. Lock, Hinton Martel, labourer—G. Leathern, Jacobacomist—J. Chapman, Sale, beerhouse keeper—J. Lord, Rochdale, innkeeper—J. Lock, Hinton Martel, labourer—G. Leathern, Jacobacomist—J. Chapman, Sale, beerhouse keeper—J. Lord, Rochdale, innkeeper—J. Lock, Hinton Martel, labourer—G. Eathern, Jacobacow, Southport, tobaccomist—J. Chapman, Sale, beerhouse keeper—J. Lord, Rochdale, innkeeper—J. David Mitchell, Landport, licensed victnaller—J. Philips, Tenbury p

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Macfarlane, Greenock, cot on spinner—J. Cumming, Arran, mariner—Wilson, Son, and Co., Haughmill, Windygates, flax spinners—J. McLennan, Nairn, grocer—J. Monteith, Tillicoultry, woollen manufacturer.—A. Fraser, Dores, farmer—W. Rutharford, Hawick, flesher—F. Letts, Duncon, carriage hirer.

Omeiat Bailbay Eraffic Meturns.

Amount	uverage	Div	idenā per ce	nt	Name of Railway	Week		RECEIP	1300	per mile	M	lies :
per last Report.	per mile	First half 1868,	Second half 1868.	First half 1869,	IN LIES OF CALLWAY	ending.	Passongers, parculs, &c	cattle, &c.	Total Name No.	per	1800	14-8
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4.801,791	33,345	1 17 6	2 7 6	1 10 0	Bristol and Exeter.	Oct. 31		2978 0 11	7631 6 5 71		1434	184
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23 313,922	55,439	8 7 6	8 7 6	8 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire		15915 0 0	28682 0 0	44597 0 0 464		420	4111
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17,609 894	47,853	2 0 0	9 19 6	2 0 0	London, Brighton & Souta Count		17876 0 0	6540 0 0	24416 0 0 247 26485 0 0 256		3664	3651
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6.016,836	63,559	***	1 5 0	1 0 0	Manches Sheffid, & Lincolnahire			18128 0 0	28852 0 0 286		2314	2814
737,917	19,419	3 18 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Maryport and Carliale	1	381 0 0	1331 0 0		05 45	88	34
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599,135 84 799,940	342,364	2 10 0	000	***	St John's Wood			**************		39 199	793	15
1,733,078	14,051	1 5 0	2 17 6	2 17 6	Midland Gt Western (Irish)		2890 10 2	3815 3 6		56 25	200	761a
19,954,371	26,365	4 0 0	1 10 0	1.10	90 45 93-141-5-				32883 0 0 21		7874	7374
	20,000	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 17 6	North-Eastern-Berwick		********	**************	02000: 0 0 07			1019
	3	1 17 6	2 15 0	2 42 6	Do. York		Francisco Paris		1 - 55 A CAN DE		11112	
40,419,917	81,702	1 1 3	1 15 0	1 13 9	Do, Leeds	31			53492 0 0 781	53 65	1.742	1242
	1)	3 2 6	4 0 0	8 15 0	Do, Carlials	1000		471011111111111111111111111111111111111	新 (A) TO A (A) AND	10 10 10 10	Morn's	183
* ***		3 5 0	4 2 6	4 0 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington	1 3	TOWN THE	P. CONT.	16 (S. 17) 19 400	Virginia.	-	100
2 203 417	275,701	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	Herth London		3744 0 0	2246 0 0		68 439	19	11
6,493,185	28,528	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 8 0	North Staffordshire	31				71 33	276	275
2,8:9,453	58,297 26,240	1 2 6	1 8 9	0 16 3	South-Exatern		20345 11 1	7417 8 2	28962 19 8 274		346	346
1,730,898	27:470	4 4 0	1 8 9	0 16 3 4 15 U	South Dayon					31 114	1104	1101
1,452,448	18,767	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Caff Vals	94	1577 0 0	1301 0 0		01 17	1964	1044
, ,,,,,,					Ulffield and and and and	41	1	1001 0 0		26	2003	1 200

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Weekly Price C rrent.

Wookly Frac.

The prices in the following list are fally revised every Friday afternoon.

by an eminent house in each de	epa	rtme	at.
LONDON, FRIDAY EVEN	TEN	5.	
Ashes duty free	đ		d
First sort Pot, U.S. pewt 0	0	0	0
Montreal 31	6	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S 0	0		0
Montreal 33	6	0	0
Coopa-duty 1d per 1b			
W. I.—Trinkdadper cwt 48		114	0
Grenada 45	6	63	0
Guayaquil 50	0	57	0
Brazil-Para 45	0	58	0
Bahia 43	0	45	0
Coffee-duty 3d per lb			
Jamaica, good middling to			
fineper cwt 80	0	110	0
fine ordinary to mid 55	0	76	0
Mocha, ungarbled 80	0	50	0
good to fine	0	125	
Ceylon, native, fine ord.			
and hold 58	0	63	
good ordinary 50	0	52	0
plantation, good ord. to			
fine fine ordinary 55	0	66	0
low middling 67	0	69	0
middling to fine 70	0	90	0
Java, &c., low ordinary 30	0	38	0
ord, to good ord, 40	0	52	0
fine ordinary	0	68	0
Neilgherry and Tellicherry 56	0	85	0
Mysore, plantation 70	0	98	0
Mysore & Malabar, native 80	0	62	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to		-	_
low middling 52	0	72	0
fine and fine fine ord 44	0	55	0
good ordinary 39	0	43	0
ordinary 35	0	38	0

Brazil, washed, fine ord, to					
low middling	52	0	72	0	
fine and fine fine ord		0	55	0	
good ordinary	39	0	43	0	
ordinary	35	0	38	0	
Costa Rica and Guatamela,					
gd. ord. to fine fine ord.	50	0	85	0	
middling to fine		0	82	0	
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c	54	0	85	0	
Drugs and Dyes-duty			-		
Aloes, Barbadoes p cwt	82	6	190	0	
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0	
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	3	2	3	
Quercitronper cwt	6	6	9	0	
Camphor, unrefined	00	0	98	0	
Castol oll, good pala p lb	0	48	0	5	
	12	0	38	0	
COCHINEAL			-		

Mexican	- 8	1	8	4
LAC DYE-Good to fine.	1	10	2	-
TURMERIC				
Bengalper cwt	20	0	20	1
Madras	25	0	85	-
China	24	0	80	-
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	24	0	26	- (
Gambier	16	9	17	-
Dyewoods—duty free	£		£	1
BRARIL WOOD per ton	70	0	85	-

RED SAUNDERS	7	10	8	0
SAPAN WOOD	13	0	15	0
Eggs-French120	58	6d	8s	6d
Fruit-Currants, duty 7	s pe	OF CT	rt	
Patras	35	0	40	
Vostigga	38	0	47	0
Island	31	0	85	0
Oulf	35	0	45	0
Provincial	31	0	37	0
Figs, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkeyper cwt d p	28	0	80	0
Proms, duty 7s per cwt	75.			

French, bottled	0	0	0	-
German		0	0	-
RAISING, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new				
Muscatel				
Smyrna, red & Chesma				
Sultana	48	0	85	-
ORANGES		d	8	d
St Mishael Istonality				

St Michael, 1st quality,				-	
large box	0	0	0	0	
Do. 2nd quality	0	0	0	0	
Valencia	0	0	0	0	
Lisbon & St Ubes, & ch	0	0	0	0	
Sicilyper box	0	0	0	0	
Lamons					
Messinaper case	18	0	24	0	
Barcelona nuts per bag	27	0	27	6	
Spanish nutsp br	0	0	0	0	

LAMONS					
Messinaper case	18	0	24	0	
Barcelona nutsper bag	27	0	27	6	
Spanish nutsp br	0	0	0	0	
Brazil nuts		0	82	C	
Coker nutsper 100	19	0	21	0	
Plax-duty free	£		£		
Riga Kper ton	0	0	0	0	
- WFPK	75	0	0	0	
St Petersburg, 12-head	58		54	0	
- 9-head	44	0	45	0	
Egyptian, govt dressed	0	0	0	. 0	
- native ditto	0	0		0	
Homp-duty free	1		-	-	
All Par I .		-		-	

Egyption, govt dressed	0	0	0	. 0	
- native ditto	0	0	0	0	
Homp-duty free				7	
St Ptrabg, clean, per ton	24	0	34	10	
outshot	88	0	88	10	
half-clean	31	0	33	0	
Riga, Rhine	88	0	39	0	
Manilla	59	10	65	0	
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0	
China grass	0	0	0	0	
Jule	13	0	21	10	
rejections	15	0	16	. 0	
cattings	12	0	12	10	
Con-Yarn, good & fine	25	0	60	0	
ord, to fair	29	10	38	0	
fibre	29	0	36	. 0	
T000	39	0	20	10	
	80	0	0	0	

rejections	15
cattings	12
Gon-Yarn, good & fine	25
ord, to fair	29
fibre	29
10pe	39
Jaken mannennen	99

				-100
Hides-Ox & Cow, prib		4		d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	64	0	92
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	55	0	54
Brasil, dry	0	7	0	
Drysalted	0		0	9
Drysalted Mauritius	0	65	0	7
Rio, dry Rio Grands	0	of.	0	98
West Coast hides	0	74	0	
West Coast nides	0	28	0	57
Cape, salted	0	-		5#
Australian	0	31	9	41
New York			0	0
East India	0	6	1	
Kips, Russia	0	8	0	10
S. America Horse, p hide	6	0	11	0
Indigo-duty free				
Bengalper 1b	1	6	10	1
Oude	8	6	8	2
Madras	2	0	7	G
Kurpah	3	6	8	9
Manilla	0	0	0	0
	-		-	-
Leather-per lb				
Crop bides30 to 45 lbs	1	C#	1	4
do50 65	1	8	1	7
English Butts 16 94	1	28	1	10
do 28 86	1	6	2	4
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	3	1	8
ilo 28 50	1	1	1	9

ilo	28	50	1	1	1	9	
Calf Skins	28	35	1	10	3	7	
ilo	40	60	1	8	2	6	
do	88	100	1	2	2	0	
Dressing Hi	des		1	04	1	8	
Shaved d	0	******	1	1	1	41	
Horse Hides,	Engl	lsh	1	0	1	8	
do Spanis	ih, per	hide	6	0	17	0	
Kips, Petersi	burg,	pr 1b	1	2	1	7	
do East Ir	ittia	******	0	8	1	10	
Metals-Cor	PPER I	rton	£		£		

Bottoms	91		9.0
Old		0	61
Tough cake	78	0	74
Rest select	74	0	75
IRON, per ton	£	. 8	1
Bars, &c., British	. 7	0	7
Nail rods	7	0	7
Ноорв	8	0	8
Sheets	8	10	9
Pig, No. 1, Wales	2	14	3
Bars	- 6	0	- 6
Rails	. 7	0	7
Ple No 1 Clyde	9	13	9

Fig. No. 1, Clyde	- 26	10	- 2
		0	10
LEAD, per ton-Eng.plg	18	17	19
sheet			20
red lead	20	0	0
white do	28	10	0
patent shot	22	0	0
Spanish pig			0
STEEL, Swedish in kegs		0	15
in faggots	17		0
SPELTER, for per ton			0
Tuy			
English blocks, p tenl	93	0	0
bars in barrels1		0	0

Refined130	0	0
Banca126	0	0
Straits124		125
TIN PLATES, per box s	d	. 8
Charcoal, I C 27	0	29
Coke, I C 23	0	24
Olls-Fish &		4
Spermpertun 92	0	93

Seal, pale	41	0	41	10	
Cod	42	0	0	0	
East India	22	0	0	0	
Olive, Gallipoli	0	0	0	.0	
Sicily	55	0	0	0	
Palmper ton	41	19	42	0	
Cocoe-nut	41	10	48	0	
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	43	10	44	0	
Linseed			29	10	
Do cakes (Eng.)p ton	11	7	11	10	
Foreign	10	10	11	7	
Rape, do	6	10	7	10	
Petroleum-per tun					
Crude Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0	
Refinedper gal	11	88	d 1s	9d	
Provisions-Duty free			-		

Butter-Waterfordpowt118s	041944	0/
Carlow116		
Cork, 4ths, new108		
Limerick114		0
Friesland fresh124		
American new 0		
Jersey106		
Bacon, singed-Waterf, 72		0
Hamburg 64		0
Hams-York100		0
Iriah106		
Lard-Waterford & Li-		

merick bladder	54	0	88	1
Cork and Belfast do.,	80	0	84	1
Firkin and keg Irish.,	74	0	80	1
American & Canadian	60		0	-
Caak de de	64	0	0	1
Pork-Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	
Beef-Amer.& Can. p.te	98	0	112	1
Cheese-Edam	46	0	56	6
Gonda	48	0	52	-
Canter	26	0	31	0
American				-
ice-duty free		-		-

Carolina per cwt	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white	. 9	0	14	0
- cargo	7	9	10	0
Madras	. 9	0	10	0
Arracan, Rangoon, &c	- 7	6	10	6
Java	10	6	18	0
ago-duty 4jd per cwt				
Pearlper cwt	17	6	22	6
althotro-				

laltpetro-	74		32	
Bengalper cwt	21	0	28	0
Bombay and Madras				
English, refined	26	0	26	6
ITEATE OF SODA	16	6	17	

Soods-	d		d	REFINE
Carawayprewt 45	0	48	0	8 to 1
Canaryper qr 50	0		0	19 to 1
Clover, redper cwt 47	0	60	0	Titlen
white 49	0	88	0	Lamp
Coriander 21	0	23	0	Wete
Linseed, foreign, per qr 54	0	55	0	Pieces
English 60	0	62	0	Bastas
Black Sea 57	6	57	9	Treaci
Bombay 62	9	63	0	For expo
Mustard, brp bush 12	0	14	0	Turke
white 10	0	12	0	6 lb lo
Rape, per last of 10 grs. £34	0	35	0	10 lb
BIIIk-duty free s	d		d	14 b
Surdahper lb 26	0	0		Titiers
Cossimbusar 90	0	23	0	Lumpe
Ganatea 17	6	27	0	Crualic
Comercolly 17	0	25	0	Bastar
China, Tsatlee 20	0	28	6	Treach
Taysaam 17	8	28	6	Dutch, re
Canton 17	4	20	6	6 lb lo
Raws-White Novi 42	0	44	0	10 lb
Fossombrone 40	0	49	0	Superf
Reyals 33	0	87	0	No. 1,
. Milan 33	0	37	0	No. 2.,
ORGANZINES			17	Belgian 1
Piedmont, 22-34 43	0	46	0	4 and 1
Do. 94-28 48	0	46	0	Crushe
Milan & Bergam, 18-20 42	0	47	0	Tallow
Do. 22-24 40	0	45	0	Town
Do. 91-98 38	0	41	0	St Pete
De. 28-32 38	0	41	0	Tar-8
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 49	0	49	0	Archar
Do. 24-28 40	0	42	0	
BRUTIAS-Short reel., 41	0	47	0	Tea-d
PERSIANS 16	0	18	6	Congo
				Boucho

Do. 22-20	40	0
Do. 24-28	38	0
Do. 28-32	38	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24	40	0
Do. 24-28		0
BRUTIAS-Short reel	41	0
PERSIANS		0
Bandler and the state of		

Spices-Perren, duty fre	10				
Malabar, &cper lb	0	41	0	51	
Eastern	0	44	0	45	
White	0	5	1	6	
PINENTO, duty free		_			
mid and goodper lb	0	21	0	21	
CINNAMON, duty free		130			
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	2	0	3	9	
Malabar & Tellicherry	1	10	2	9	
CARRIA LIGNEA, duty					

Malabar & Tellicherry	1	10	2	
CASSIA LIGHEA, duty	20		107	
CLOVES, duty free	au	0	191	1
Amboyna and Ben-	-			
coolenper lb	.0	- 5	- 1	- 1
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	21	G	3
GINGER, duty free.				

Ginera, duty free.			
E. India, comp cwt	26	6	27
Do Cochin & Calicut	85	0	120
African	24	0	25
MAGE, duty free per lb			
NUTMESS, duty free p lb	1	8	4
Spirits-Rum, duty 10s 2			
Jamaica, per gal., bond,			
15 to 25 O P	2	8	2
80 to 85	3	4	3
fine marks	4	n	4

2842222 8667411

0

Demerara, presf	2
Leeward Island	2
East India	2
Foreign	3
Brandy, duty 10s 5d pgal	
C1C30	6
Vintage of 1867	6
in abda 1865	7
In anna (1863	9
Geneva, common	2
Fine	8
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12
Ci-1-14- A - 1 When and add one	0

Brandy, duty 10s od p 2al			
Trans (1868	6	4	6
Vintage of 1867	6	7	6
in abda 1865	7	4	8
In anna (1863	9	0	13
Geneva, common	2	4	2
Fine	8	10	. 8
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12	2	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	6	0
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	8	18
Sugar-Per owt-Duty p			
British plantation- Duty.		đ	
grocery yellow10/6		6	42
refining 8/.9/7 & 10/6	30	6	37
Foreign Muscovado, low to	-		-
fine yel. grocery10/6	87	6	42
lw to gd ref8/,9/7&10/6		6	87
Mauritius, crystalised-			
Nos. 15 h 1711/8	41	0	42

TAOR TO WITCH STATES	27	v
13 à 1410/6	39	6
10 à 12	37	0
Syrups, low to gd yel	35	0
lw to fine brown.8/&9/7		0
Bengal, Benares, low to fine		
white10/6&11/8	38	0
The 1		-

good white10/8411/8	38	6	42	0	
lwto fine yellow.9/7&10/6	85	0	38	0	
lw to fine brown8/dr9/7	25	6	84	6	
Madras-					
crystalised whtell/8&12/					
low to fine yellow.10/6	36	6	40	0	
Native, low brown to low					
yellow8/&9/7	27	0	-83	0	
Jaggery8/	25	6	28	0	
Siam and China, low to					
good white10/6&11/3	39	6	41	0	
law to the wellow and					

low to fine yellow and					
grey9/7&10/6	84	0	89	0	
brown8/459/7	26	6	33	0	
Manilla, clayed, common to					
good9/7	80	0	30	6	
Muscovado8/	26	0	28	6	
Java-					
low to good white11/8	40	0	41		
low to fine yellow and				-	
grey10/6	36	0	39	6	
Havana, white, above No.		-	-		
19 19		B.	0		

lavana, white, above No.					
1812					
florette, Nos. 15 à 18.11/8					
yellow, 13 à 14.10/6					
- 10 à 11	87	0	88		
brown 7 h 99/7		0	86		
Sahia & Maroim, low grey					
to good white10/6	85	6	38		
low to fine brown8/48/7	27	- 6	34	6	

'ernam, l'araiba, & Maceio.			
low to good white 10/6	88	6	38
yellow	34	6	86
low to fine brown 8/4:1/	28	.0	34
estrost	0	¥.	- 0

48	0	8 to 101b
68	0	19 to 14 1
66	0	Titlers, 2
88	0	Lamps, 4
23	0	Wet orus
55	0	Pieces
62	0	Bastard
57	9	Treacle
63	0	For export,
14	0	Turkey le
12	0	6 lb loave
35	0	10 lb de
	d	14 b do
0		Titiers, 2
23	0	Lumpe, 4
27	0	Crushed
96	0	Bastards
90	6	Treacle
99	6	Dutch, refin
25 28 28 20 44 49 87	6	6 lb loave
44	0	10 lb do
49	0	Superfine
0.7	0	No. 1, ere
97	0	No. 2
01	v	Belgian reft
	0	A and a F
46	0	4 and 8 K Crushed.
866	E)	UFURNING.

6 lb loaves 40	0 - 0	-0
10 lb do 39	0 0	0
Superfine crushed 34	0 0	
No. 1, crushed 33	0 0	
No. 2 29		
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwar	7	
4 and 8 Kilo loaves 37	0 99	
Crushed, 1	0 0	- 4
Tallow-Duty free		

Tallow-Duty free			-13	
Town Tallow per ewt	0	0	0	-
St Petersburg, lat Y C.	4.0	0	0	-
Tar-Stockhoim, pr hel	18	a	19	-6
Archangel	19	6	0	0
Ton-duty 6d per lb			-	
Congon	0	7		14
Bouchong	1	1	9	7
Ning Yong and Onlong	0	10	9	
Flowery Pekos.	0	10	- 2	4
Orange Pekoe	1	0	1	10

Ning Yong and Oolong	0	10	9
Flowery Pekos.	0	10	
Orange Pekoe	1	0	1
Foo Chow	1	1	9
Caper, Canton	0	8	1
Fee Chow	-1	9	9
Twankay, common	0	11	0
fair to good	0	0	0
fine to Hyson kind	1	1	1
Hyson, skin	0	9	0

w com-mark air bitt ID				
Congon	0	7	9	
Bouchong	1	1	9	
Ning Your and Onlong	0	10	9	
Flowery Pekos		10	-	4
Orange Pekoe	1	0		10
Foo Chow	-			TO
7.00 OHOW ************	- 1	1	3.	
Caper, Canton	0	8	1	11
Fee Chow	-1	2	9	0
Twankay, common	0	11	0	0
fair to good	0	0	0	
fine to Hyson kind	1	1	i	14
Hyson, skin	0		0	
Hyson	0	11		
Warner II		AL		
Young Hyson	0	7	37	10
Imperial	0	9	9	
Gunpowder	0	94	2	
Japan	1	0	1	
	-		*	911

Hewn Wood-Danusic		
& Memel firper load 40	0	/80
Riga fir 55	0	60
Swedish fir 44	0	50
Canada red pine 50	0	95
 yellowpine,large 75 	0	90
small 60	0	70
N. Brnswk &Can. Bd. pine 80	0	95
Quebec oak110		115
Haltic oak 50	0	196

AA STRINGOLF TORS TO LE 60'0U	49	- 0	100	204
Deals and Sawn and Propa	red	W	boc	
Norway, Peterbag stand	610	0	19	1
Swedish	7	0		ä
Russian				
Finland	6	0	6	ũ
Canada 1st pine	16	0	17.	10
- 2nd				
American spruce				
The state of the s	**	- 2		-13

Stavos				
Baltic, per mille£	100	0	150	0
Quebec, per standard do.		0	67	19
Tobacco -dy 3/plb&5pct		d		đ
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	5		9
Virginia leaf	0	5	0	10
atript	.0	6	0	11
Kentucky leaf	0	4	0	10
- stript	0	6	0	10
Negroheaddy 4sor4s6d	1	1	2	6
Columbian If. dy 3s & 5pc	0	61	3	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
- cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	23	0

B

PI

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L LOFT

Ra

Nii Mi

Turpentine-Per cwt		
American Spirits, wthcks 29	3	29
French do 29	6	0
Rough 0	0	0
Wool-English-Per pack	of 2	40 lb
Fleeces S. Down hogs£13	0	13
Half-bred hogs 16	6	17
Kent tlesces 15	0	15
8. Dwn ewes & wthra 13	0	13
Leicester do 14		

Prime	14	10	15
Choice	13	0	14
Super	13	0	12
Combing-Wethr mat	16	0	17
Picklock	13	0	14
Common	11	0	12
Hog matching	16	10	17
Picklock matching	13	10	14
Super do	11	0	13
COLONIAL-	6	1	8
SydneyFleece Alamb	0	104	1

Curpentine-Per cwt			1000		
American Selvits, wtheks	29	3	29	.6	
French do	29	6	0	0	
Rough	0	0	ő	0	
Wool-English-Per pag					
Fleeces S. Down hogs		0	13	10	
Half-bred hogs	16	6	17	0	
Kent desces	15	0	15	10	
8. Dwn ewes & wthra	13	0	13	10	
Leicester do	14	10	15	10	
Sorts-Clothing, picklek	16	0	16	10	
Prime	14	10	14	0	
Choice	13	0	14	0	
Super	12	0	12	10	
Combing-Wethr mat	16	0	17	0	
Picklock	13	0	14	0	
	11		12	0	
Hog matching		10	17	0	
Picklock matching	13	10	14	10	
Super do	11	0	19	0	
COLONIAL	-	4	-	d	
SydneyFleece &lamb	0	104	1	8	
Scoured, &c	1	0	- 1	0	
Unwasned	0	5	0	9	
Locks and pieces	0	6	1	.1	
Slipe and skins	0	9	ī	7	
I.Philip-Fleece & Lumb	ĭ	0	9	î	
Booured, &c	î	0	2	0	
Unwashed	0	7	ī	0	
Locks and pieces	0	10	î	5	
Adelade-Fleecek lamb	0	9	1	4	
Soured &c.	0	10	1	4	
Enwashed	0	5	0	9	
Locks and pieces	0	4	.0	4	3
V.D.LdFisece & lumb		104	1	It	
Seoured, &c.		11	1	8	1
Unwashed		5	0	9	į
Locks and pieces	0	1	1	4	
Cano G. Hope-Flence		-			ĺ

TOCKE WITH DIRECTE 40				
V.D.LdFleece & lumb	0	10	1	
Scoured, &d	0	11	1	
Unwashed	. 0	5	0	
Locks and pieces	. 0	8	4	
Cape G. Hope-Fleece				
and lamb	0	5		
Seoured, &c	U	101	1	
Unwanned	0	á	U	
The second secon				

STATEMENT

eeris, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 44 seks ending Oct. 30, 1869, showing the Stock on Oct. 30, compared with the reasonding period of 1868.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

• • of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

AND SOME	Imported.		Екро	rted.	Home C	onsump.	Sto	ck.
Dritish	1363	1889	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Plantation.	tons	tons	tons	tons	toms	tons	tons	tons
West India	112972	86044	2869	1531	94665	88798	32094	15613
Mauritius	11974	7571	582	685	12400	10189	5892	2086
Bengal & Pg.	2311	9083	171	387	2372	6087	797	4208
Madras		6001	64	295	4022	3559	1458	5631
Total B. P.	131631	108698	3679	2898	113459	108378	40241	28534
Foreign.	28267	29546	2212	1236	16208	16317	32832	41469
Cube & Hav.	11488	16878	1058	1114	10437	10582	7087	10887
Brasil	1241	1149	222	235	1815	1384	1048	599
P. Rico, &c	2130	6250	208	104	2027	4474	2308	3858
Bestroot	12185	17100	***	75	14110	13184	507	1149
Total Frgm	50315	65958	8730	2784	44927	45891	43777	57906
Grand Total	191996	174686	7409	5662	157696	154469	84918	86440

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Expo	rted.	Home C	onsump.	Sto	ek.
West India Foreign	tons 7823 1941	tons 9226 1538	tons 1075 121	tons 1282 B33	tons 4991 1271	tons 55% 1417	tens 2331 947	tons 4287 1894
Total	9764	10759	1196	1615	6262	7075	8278	6131
MELADO	1	88		250	***	16	1	29

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home C	onsump.	Stock.	
	gala	gals	gals	gals	gala	gala	gals	gals
West India.						1487160	2229570	1912770
East India	214155	325805	168120	171035	33390	29520	37755	150080
Foreign	274970	181778		206540 .	25830	9365	181795	88100
Vatted	1624365	1357515	1330610	1645845	125055	122850	228245	227250
Total	5941575	4804065	3198685	2411895	1569455	1648895	2672365	2878150

COCOA.

32114	3686	5961 20954	4518	\$4660 4476	26393 11110	26014 20712
97948	11987	26915	50757	59186	37504	46726
		7948 11987		7948 11987 26915 50757	7948 11987 26915 50757 59186	7948 11987 26915 50757 59186 37504

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	1656	1091 86131	788 26461	230 28	10957	9537	383	414
Caylon East India	8644	9195	4129	\$191	2438	3501	4775	14596
Mocha	865	278	141	100	262	170	122	121
Brazil	5872	10121	4591	7246	1111	780	1600	4306
Other Forgn.	4866	5587	1894	2945	2007	1577	1995	2412
Total	61060	62403	38004	39914	17391	16211	21619	26218
RICE	61086	66312		***	44931	51192	32725	47602

White Black	698 4463	958 4929	tons	tons	tons 729 5248	tons 829 5166	tons 468 1468	tons 776 1010
NUTMEGS CAB. LIG CINNAMON	pkgs 1841 5554 11846	pkgs 1383 6309 28551	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs 1426 5392 11860	pkgs 1268 5715 19359	pkgs 1619 1180 2016	pkgs 1521 2286 11815
PIMENTO	bags 10202	bags 28891	bags	bags	bags 13777	bags 13175	bags 80392	bags 44616

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

COCHNEAL	17697	20887	Acrons	serons	serons 19720	serons 24058	serons 7187	serons 5932
LAC DYE	chests 4488	chests	chests	chests	chests 4768	chests 5103	chests 3188	chests 3491
LOGWOOD FUSTIC	7815 3418	tons 16785 2408	tons	tons	8392 2721	tons 12741 2122	1654 1628	tons 4465 1094

INDIGO.

East India	17564 serons	15940	sierons	serons	serons	14753 serona	11784	11014
None in	Yes years	W. Billy	BAL	TPETRI	i.	d in	12.19-04	

American Brazii E. India, &c Liverpool, } all kinds.	1989	949676 2476951	bales 850161	bales 444475	bales 243 1828 298146 2300890	315152 1973670	78041 445900	59314 425340
		2725827						

The Railwap Monitor.

THE PERSON NAMED IN STREET	UA	**	412 E	OH	100	<i>N</i>	LU	DEL	No.
	Dat	Due Aiready "Call." No. of Shares, An							
Furness New 5 per cent., 1868 Metropolitan District New 5 per	1	400	- 6	410	3	0	0	***	36,300 72,000
Metropolitan District New 5 per	1	207	4	***	2	10	0	***	42,500 106,250
cent. 160/	-1		20	***	19	19	0	***	680,000 81,250
Pisco to You Bonds	15	110	35		15	0	0	224	not known
Rhymney 6 per cent., 107 pref	15	600	449	040	2	0	0	***	11,000 22,000
Total in October	16								941 500

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

TRAPPIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Oct. 24 amounted, on 13,569 miles, to 818,1104, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 13,414 miles, to 793,1004, showing an increase of 155 miles and of 25,0104. The gross receipts on 14 of the principal railways amounted, for the week, on 9,895 miles, to 634,5664, and for the corresponding week of 1868, on 9,754 miles, to 667,0874, showing an increase of 141 miles and of 17,4792. The total receipts for the week show a decrease of 26,6004, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 23rd inst. ending the 23rd inst.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS. LONDON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 2.—The share markets to-day were steady throughout, and British and colonial railway stocks and mining shares showed at the close an average improvement of from ½ to ½. In American descriptions, Atlantic and Great Western (New York and Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgages) and ditto (2d Murtgages) showed a heavy fall of 12½ and 5½ respectively. The other changes officially recorded were:—A rise of ½ in Great Western, ½ in South-Eastern (preferred), and a further ½ in Great Northern (A); a recovery of ½ each in London and North-Western and Midland; a fall of 1 in ditto (Birmingham and Derby); ½ in South-Eastern, and ½ in Great Northern. In colonial, an advance of 1 in Grand Trunk of Canada (Equipment Mortgage Bonds), ½ each in ditto (1st Preference Bonds). Eastern Bengal, and Great Western of Canada (5 per cent, Preference), and a further 3-16 in ditto (Registered), and Recife and San Francisco, I each in Marietta and Cincinnati and Pennsylvania, and ½ in Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated); a decline of 3 each in Detroit and Milwaukee (1st and 2nd Mortgages), ½ in Erie, and ½ in Illinois Central. In mines and banks, Rossa Grande were ½ lower, and ditto (14s paid) 1-16; Devon Great Consols were 5 better, South Condurrow ½, Tin Croft ½, and Marke Valley a further ½; and Bank of New Zealand advanced ½.

MEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.—The share markets to-day commenced without animation, and showed at the close an average fractional decline. The changes recorded in the official list were:—In railways, a relapse of ½ in Great Western and ½ in Midland, a decline of ¾ in London and Brighton, and an advance of ½ each in Metropolitan (Extension) and North-Eastern (Leeds). In colonial, a fall of ½ in East Indian, a rise of ½ in Great Mestern of Canada, and ½ in ditto (1st Preference Bonds), and a relapse of ½ in Great Western of Canada. In foreign, a rise of ½ in Buenos Ayres, 1 in ditto (Deferred), and a further 1 in Recife and San Francisco; a decline of ½ each in Great Luxombourg and Lombardo-Venetian, and a further ½ in Eric, a relapse of ½ in Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated), a recovery of 1 each in Detroit and Milwaukee (1st and 2nd Mortgages), and ½ in Illinois Central. In mines, Hingston Downs were ½ better, and Wheat Caradon 1; Margaret were 1 lower, Wheal Mary Ann ¾, and Wheat Seton 5; Marke Valley relapsed ½. In banks, English Bank of Rio and Metropolitan were respectively ½ and ½ better, and Chartered of India, Australia, and China 1 lower.

Thursday, Nov. 4.—The share markets to-day commenced with

Rio and Metropolitan were respectively \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \) better, and Chartered of India, Australia, and China I lower.

Thursday, Nov. 4.—The share markets to-day commenced with heaviness, and finally closed at an average decline of about \(\frac{1}{2} \). The changes recorded in the official list were:—In railways, a fall of \(\frac{1}{2} \) each in Great Forthern (A), London and Chatham, and South-Eastern, \(\frac{1}{2} \) each in London and North-Western and North Eastern (Berwick), I each in London and North-London, and South-Eastern (Berwick), I each in Metropolitan, North London, and South-Eastern (Berwick), I each in Metropolitan, and Eastern (Berwick), I each in Metropolitan (Extension), and a rise of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Cladonian. In colonial and foreign, a further decline of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Great Western, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) each in London and Arges, and \(\frac{3}{2} \) in Recife and San Francisco, a fall of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Lumberg-Czernovitz, a further \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Great Luxembourg, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Erie, and a decline of \(2 \) in ditto (\(6 \) per cent. Convertable Bonds, a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Lumbardo-Venetian, a rise of \(\frac{1}{2} \) in San Paulo, and a further \(\frac{1}{2} \) in Illinois Contral. In mines, banks, and telegraphs, General Brazilian were \(1-1 \) better, Bank of British Columbia and London and Westminster \(\frac{1}{2} \) each, Anglo-American \(\frac{1}{2} \), and Submarine \(2 \); Imperial Ottoman and Anglo-Mediterranean were each \(\frac{1}{2} \) lower, Atlantic (8 per cent.) 1, and Reater's 2, and Société Transatlantique Français recovered \(\frac{1}{2} \). In miscellaneous, Berlin Waterworks, Coylon Company, ditto (A abares), Ebbw Vale, and General Credit were each \(\frac{1}{2} \) botter, Continental Union Ges \(\frac{1}{2} \), Crystal Palace (8 per cent. Perpetual Debeatures) 1, and International Financial \(\frac{1}{2} \). Canada Company were 1 lower, and City Offices and Vicercy of Egypt's

Finnax, Nov. 5.—Railway shares were inanimate; South-Eastern stand & lower; Caledonian, 80% to 80% ex div.; Great Eastern, 80% to 30%; Great Northern, 107% to 108%. American securities were firm, with an improving tendency. United States 5-20 Bonds were & stronger; ditto 10-40 Bonds, &; Eric shares, &.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

Amount of Shares.		ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London	No. of Bhares or Btock.		Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London	No. of Shares or Stock.	200	Amourat Paid ap.	Hame of Company,	London
ock 100		Bristol and Exeter	71	Stock 62820	100	100	Man. Shef. & Linc. 31 per cent. Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	65	169700 Stock		204	Great Western of Canada, Share Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1878	1
ock 100	100	Cambrian	178	Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6 pc	1324	Stock Stock	100	100		
801 50 448 30	20	Cork and Bandon	28	Btock	160	100	Do 44 per cent redeemable	100	Stock	100	160	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent., Do. 4f per cent Do. 4f per cent N. Rell of Caracha 6 no let a feet	1
osk 100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction Dundee, Perth, & Aberda Junc	71	Btock Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent irredeemable. Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c 8th	96	Stock 210000 Stock	100	100	N. Rail of Canada, 6 pc. 1st pf Bdi	
798 20	100	Glescow and South-Western	105	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2. 5 per cent	*****	Btock	100	100	Oude and Robikund, guar. 5 pr	1
eck 100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinar Stock De. East Anglian Stock	861	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 pr N. E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr et	86	Stock	100	100	Do do	. 4
		Great North of Scotland	151	Btock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent, redeemable Do. Berwk., C.N.E. 4 p c pref.	99	Btock Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	2
00k 100	100	Do. A Stock	1064	Stock 60879	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	104	Beous	100	100	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1
457	100	Do. B Stock	137	Stock Stock		100	Do. Stektn & Darin., A 5 p et Do. B and C 6 per cent	109	89000		10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	
ock 100	100	Oreat Western—Original Do. South Wales Do. West Midland—Oxford	551	Btock 88500	100	100	Do. W. Hartlepoel Harbour&R North Staffordshire	87 21	90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim. guaranteed 7 per cent	4
ock 100	100	Do. West Midland-Oxford	35	20000	10a	10	South Devon Annuities 10s	93	49500 87500		8 20	Beigian Eastern Junction	10
nck 100	100	Lencashire and Yorkshire	1245	4935 14512	10	10	Do. Fixed 44 per cent	8	50000	20	20	B. Ayres, G. Southern, g 7 p c Lin Central Argentine, guar. 7 pr et Dunaburg & Witepsk, Line. g. 5 p e	
ock 100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast London, Chatham, and Dover	16	40000 Stock	100	100	Do. 44 per cent	231	60000 75000	20	16	Dutch Rhenish	40.0
ock 100	TOU	Do Metropolitan Ex, A London and North-Western	4.6	Stock Stock		100	Do. Fixed 4# per cent	1/6	25000 500000		90	Eastern of France	٠.
ock 100	100	London and South-Western	90	Stock	100	100	Waterford and Klikenny	471	100000 110165		90	Great Luxembourg	100
nck 100	100	Manches., Shef., & Loncolnshire Metropolitan	834	1	1		LINES LEASED		62500	20	20	Do. Obligations Lemberg-Czernowitzg,g.7p.c.L	
ock 100	100	Do. New Redeemable	80± 10	Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	93	€0000 26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua, 14f per ann	0 1
ock 100	100	Metropolitan District	30 1	2102 Stock	100	100	Do. 4# per cent, preference Buckinghamshire	99	10000 525000		20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref Northern of France	H
nck 100	100	Midland Do. Birmingham and Derby	87	Brock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	55	15000 47500	10	10	N. Rail. of Busnos Ayres g. 7pc Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	
ock 100		North British	******	Btock Btock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	111	\$77500	20	20	PULLS, LIVORS, & F CHISATTORSON	
ock 100	100 388s	North Eastern—Berwick Do. G. N. E. Purchase	1184	Stock Stock		100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	134	800000 60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (#. 7 we)	10.0
ock 100	100	Do. Leeds	794	10160 Stock	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	******	\$1000 17000	20	20	Do. 54 per cent Preference	1
ock 100	100	Do. York		Btock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A. 5 point	0	100000 750000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c 8. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetz	
ock 100	100	North London	130	Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent Preference Do. C, 7 per cent Preference		156250	20	20		
000 10 ock 100	100	North Staffordshire	57	Stock		100	Do. No. 1, 5 per cent. stock G. Western, W. Midland, Herefore	9n4 98	134006 49000	20	20	Southern of France	111
ock 100	100	North and SWestern Junction Rhymney	100	14000 Stock	50	50	Lancaster and Carliale	2160	26757 20000	10	10	Do. 54 per cent. Preference	
ock 100	100	Shropshire Union	39	Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall London and Chatham 4 proent	95	800000	20	20	Western and NW. of France.	-
nek 100	100	South Eastern	761	Stock Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	68	2000			BRITISH MINES,	E
000 20 nck 100	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking Taff Vale	134	Stock	100	100	Do. Preference London, Tilbury, and Southend.	89	8000 2900	***	31	Chiverton	60
270 10	6	De Carrenantement	AV.	Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cant	79	1024 812	900	1 881	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock) East Bassett (Illogan)	. 1
pek 100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	******	***	84	58	Do. 6 per cent	93	6000	***	- 34	East Caradon	100
ack 100	100	PREFERENCE SHARES. Bristol and Exeter	87	Btock 16862	50	50	Midland Bradford Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	543	6000	***	31	East Carn Brea	10
ock 100	100	Do Scottish N.E., Aberdu ord	of0	5391 Stock		100	North-Western Aperp pref 8 pc	110	1906 486		73	Crambler&St Aubyn(Gwennap)	20
eck 100 680 64	100	Do do Midland Stock	000000	Stock 22800	100	100	Notting. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal. Preston and Wyre	924	12500 6000	4	4	Great Laxey, Limited	1
100	100	Cork and Bandon 5 per cent Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc. Glasgow & SW. guar 5. p cent Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	106	Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	134	5908 6000	***	4.0	Great Wheat Vor (Helston)	1
	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	100	Btock 23935	10	8	Shrewsbury and Hereford Do. do	101	1024	***		Grenville	1
ock 100	100	Do 6 per cent Preference	1114	Stock Stock	100	100	South StaffordshireSouth Yorkshire and River Dun	101	6000 896	***	110s	Hingston Downs	1
ock 100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar. Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846 Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	70	Stock Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent guaranteed Do 5 per cent guaranteed	101	9000 400			Margaret (Uny Lelant)	
	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref. Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	70	Stock	100		Vale of Neath	*****	700 5640	***	542	North Roskear North Wheal Crofty	-l
ck 100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4pr cent	70	Stock	100	100	West Cornwall	59	12800 6000	***		Prince of Wales	100
ock 100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 pc pm	******	3200 Stock		100	West London, Class A	88	1120	***	206a	Prosper United	1
ck 100	100	Do. 44 per cent do	*****				DEBENTURE STOCKS.		6188	1	14 78s	South Caradon (St Cleer)	3
ock 100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 pc	97	Stock		100	Great Eastern	85	496 920	***	181	South Condurrow	1
ch 100	100	Ot West Joint RentCharge g Spc Do. (Berks, & Hants Ex) Spc	*****	Stock	100	100	Great Northern	100	6000	***	9	Stray Park Tir Croft Van, Limited	
ck 100	100	Do. Preference 44 per cent Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	89	- Biock Steck		100	Do New Issue	101	12000 6000		14	West Bassett (Hlogan)	1
nek 100	100	Do. 51 p c Redm. Preference	97	Stock Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire London, Brighton &c.	99	1024 8000	***	10	West Caradon (Liskeard) West Chiverton	a c
ck 100 ck 100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock. Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock.	1174	Stock	100	100	Lendon and North-Western Lendon and South-Western	99	400 512	200	474	West Wheal Seton	-
ck 100	100	Do. Cheeter guarantee Stock Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	*****	Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	111	512		244	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	
ch 100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	*****	Stock Stock	100	100	Midland North British, E. P. and D. B.	99	1024 396	***	584	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot) Wheal Seton	
	100	DO. 44 DOT CORE	200,000	Stock Stock	100	100	North Eastern	1054	1040	***	61	Wheai Trelawney (Liskeard)	+
ck 100 ck 100	100	Do, 5 per cent	116	Stock	160	100		111	85000	2	2	FOREIGN MINES, Alamillos, Limited	1
ck 100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock Do. Newport 5 per cent pref.			1	1	BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		20000	20	7	Anstralian	
ak 100	100	redeemable at 5 pr cent pm Lo. perpetual 6 p c preference	97	Stock	100	100		1074	15000 25000	2	2	Cape Copper Capula Silver	-1
	100	1so. perpetual 6 p e preference option till 1866	103}	60000	204	14	Buttalo and Lake Huron	3	3000e 10000	5	164	Chontales Goid&Silver Mining, L	1
00 100	1	Do. perpetual 6 per cent, with option till 1869	*****	18000	10	10	Do Preference	65	76162	1	148	Copiapo Don Pedro, N. del Rey Dun Mountain Copper	1
ck 100	100	Lancaster and Carities, 41 p cut Lancastire and Yorkshire, 6p ct	133	Stock Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 pc		25006	2 2	2	Fortuna	
ck 100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancasuire Do. 4 pc (Blackburn Purchase) London and Blackwall, 4 p c St	*** *	Stock Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 5 p c guar. Demorara, 7 pr. ct. perpet. pref.	102	50000 20000	20	20	General	4
ck 100	100	London and Binekwall, 44 pe Si London and Brighton, 5 per cent	*****	Stock Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cen	110	1,5000		235	Kapunda	4
	100	KANTEDNO DROCK TAU TOWARD	102	Btack	20	20			7:22 103614	5	24	Lusitan'an	d)
ck 100	100	Do. 5 per cent de No. 2 Do. 6 per cent do	*****	Btock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870-71	110	100000		1 2	Mariquita	1
ch 100	100	Do. 44 per cent 1858	*****	Stock	601	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870 Do. 14 per cent de., 1872	101	80000 80000	4 8	4	Panulcilio Copper, Limited Pestarena Goic, Limited	1
CA 100	100	Do. 44 per cent do 1868	*****	Btock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	161	10000	20	30		1
ck 100	100	Do. 6 per et da. (W. E. &C.P.)	*****	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bends	87	THOUGH	50	804	Port Phillip	
ck 400		Do. 6 per est da. (W.E. &C.P.) Do. 4 per cent 1859 London Chatham and Dover.	*****	Stock Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds Do. Third Preference Stock	31	120000		15	St John del Rey	1
00k 100	100	Lon. & NW., Cov. & Nan. 5 p c	111	Btock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock. Great Indian Penia, guar, 5 p.c.	19	4817s	80	284	United Mexican	
CA 1100	100	Do. Sarewsbury & Welshpoo	******* ******	28878	20	10	Do. 40	113	20004	5	6	Washoe Geld, Liuntea	1
CK 100	100	Do. Sarevisbury & Weishpool Lendon & SWestern, ? percent Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	1424	40666 Stuca	100		Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	1074	7500k	1	1	Yorke Peninsula, Limited	1
eul 6	6	Do. 64	64	Stock				101	SSURL		3	Yudanamutana of p. Australi.	1

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BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK COEPORATION are presented to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of Californians Francisco, the terms for which may be excertained at their office.

Threadmostle street, April, 15

Threatnessels street, April, 18

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

(Capital, £4,960,000) paid-up, £2,026 000.)

Branches at Suyrns, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alevandria: and Agencies at Lanarca (Oyprus), Paris, and Londen

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits be a seried upon. It grants credits and Laranca; purchases or collects bills from a transport of the component of the componen

E. A. BRENAN, Manager.

E. N. G. L. 18 H. S. C. O. T. T. I. S. H. AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Paid-up Capital, 2500,050.

I etters of credit on the branches are granted on the need throughts terms. Bills on the Australian Colonical C

British Linen Company Bank, North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen Aberdeen Town and County Bank, IRELAND.

Bank of Ireland.

By order of the Court,

HENMY MOULES, Secretary.

72 Combill. London. S. C.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.—CAPITAL, &1,000,000.

BEAD OFFICE—Nicholas lane J. Lombard street, London
HARTENS.

Masser Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank
of England.

Balancess in Eduburgh, Calcutts, Bombay, Madras,
Kurraches, Agra, Lakore, Bhanghai, Hong Kong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on
the terms enstomary with London bankers, and interest
allowed when the credit balance does not fall below
1166.

terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of

whidrawal.
At a per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of liberawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 8 months' notice of withdrawal.

SAL RATES for longer periods than twelve rticulars of which may be obtained on

application.

Bills issued at 'the current exchange of the day on say fithe branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Balks and Purchases effected in British and foreign securities, in East lands stock and loans, not the safe costedy of the same undertaken.

Intrest drawn, and army, navy, and olvil pay and perions realised.

Every other description of banking business and metry agercy British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman

OR I E N T A L B A N K
CORFORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
CRAIMEAN—James Blyth, Eag.
DEFUTY-CRAIMEAN—James Walker, Eaq.
George Arbuthou, Eaq.
James May, Kag.
Jens Binny Key, Eaq.
Jens Binny Key, Eaq.
Lestock Hobert Reid, Eaq.
Bank Key, Eaq.
W. Walkinshaw, Eaq.
W. Walkinshaw, Eaq.
Sus-Mamages—Charles J. F. Stuart, Eaq.
Sus-Mamages—Tartick Campbell, Eaq.
Bank of England, Union Bank of London,
Bank of Eogland, Union Bank of London,
The Corporation great Drafts, and negotiate or collect Billis payable at Bombay, Calcutts, Colombo,
Cochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Manritius, Malbourne, Point-a-Gaile, Shanghei, Singapore, Sydney,
Act Yokobama, on terms which may be ascertained at their effice. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellars by the Oweland routs.
They undertake the agency of parties connected with less the man and the same of the sa

THE NATIONAL BANK OF BOOTLAND.

London office, Nicholan lane, Lombard street.

Notice is hereby given, the title Rate of Interest properties of the Rate of Interest properties of the Rate of Interest land at this effice will be TWO per Cent. from this date until further notice.

November 4, 1869.

JAMES MILLE, Agent.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAIncorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS Issued upon
Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia.
Drafts negotiated and collected. Money received on
deposit for fixed periods, the terms for which may be
ascertained at the Offices of the Bank, 24 Old Bread
street, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital, One Million.
Reserve fund, £110,000.

Offices—88 Canuon street, E.C.
This Bank conducts banking business of every description with the Australian Colonies upon current terms. Bills are sent for collection, and letters of credit granted upon the Bank's branches in Victoria, New South Wales.

WILLIAM MARTIN YOUNG. Secretary.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA—Incorporated by Royal Charter;
Paid-up Captal, One Million Sterling—GRANTS
LETTERS of CREDIT on its Branches in Canada,
Nova Scousa, and New Branswick; on its Branch in New
York and Bas Francisco, payable on presentation, free
of charge.

Also puchases or forwards for collection Bills on Also puchases or forwards for collection Bills on America and Coupons for dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the purchase and sale of stock and other money business in the British provinces and the United States.—By order of the Court, R. W. BEADFORD, Secretary.

THE LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICAN BANK,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1860,
Paid-ap Capital, Haif a Million Sterling.
Issues Latters of Credit, free of charge, and Drafts on its Branches at the undermentioned places, vis.:—
Fort Elisabeth.
Graham's Town.
Cape Town.
Advances made against shipments of goods to the Cape Colonies.
Bills negotiated and sent for collection, and all bank-ap business transacted.
Interest (payable haif yearly) sllowed on deposits, the rates for which may be knows an application in the Head Office, 10 King William street, London, R.C.
By order of the Court,
WILLIAM MORRIS JAMES, Manager.
London, June 13, 1866.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bankers to the General Government of New Zealand the Provincial Governments of Auckland, Canterbury Otago, &c.

the Provincial Governments of Auckiand, Canterbury Otago, &c.

Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £180,000.

Head office, Auckiand.—Branches and Agencies at—Arrow.

Lawrence.
Lawr

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK
BANK, 18 King William street, E.C.
Faid up capital, E434,656
LONDON BOARD.
James Henderson, Esq.
James Macgregor Mackay, Esq.
Paul Frederick Morgan, Esq.
John Christle, Esq., Manager.
Banking business of all kinns connected with the colonias is transacted at the London office, where Letters of Credit and Dratts are granted on all the chief towns in Australia and New Zealand, as well as on the head office and branches of the Bank, viz.;

New Sours Wales.

By dn e y (Head Uritation Urita)
West Maitland Auugos
Armidale Singleton
Bradwood
Goulburn
Wagga Wagga
Bigieton
Wagga Wagga
Brisbane
Brisbane
Brisbane

Mackay

QURESTALAND.

Bowen
Clermont
Clermont
Maryborong
Gunstone
Gunstone
JOHN CHittonata, Mana

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK I gives notice that the rate of interest allowed deposits at seven days' call at the Fean Office at Branches is this day advanced to TWO per Cent. I annuar. J. W. NUTTER, Geograf Manager No. 5 Princes sirest. No center 4, 1829.

BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Landon Office.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate of interest allowed on deposit accounts will be TWO per Cent. until further notice by advertisement.

11 Old Broad street, E.C., Nov. 4, 1869.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA), Limited. Established in Molbourne in 1864.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.

Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, 16 Ratland gate, W. Alexander McArthur, Esq. (Alexander W. and A. McArthur).

James Rac, Esq. (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank).

Adolphus William Young, Esq. M.P.

BANKIES.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, Curris, and Co., 67 Lombard street.

The Union Bank of Scotland and Branches.

The Union Bank of Scotland and Branches.

The objects of the Company are:

1. To make advances in the Colony of Victoria on Freehold Estate only.

2. To receive money on Debasiars for the purpose of such salvances.

3. To act as Agent for investing Capital, negotiating Loans, collecting Ranta, Debta, &c., managing the Estates of Absentees, Trasiess, and others, and generally conducting a TRUST AND AGENCY burshess in ceancetion with the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The Company is New Pragarad to Issue Debastures, for Three Years or Upwards, at 5 per Cent. Interest, Payable Half-Yearly in London.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

J. HARPER, Secretary.

EGYPT'S

Company.

J. HARPER, Secretary.

17 Kine's Arms Yard, London, E.C.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S

MORTGAGE LOAN.

The Eighth Drawing will take place at the Office of the Aarla-Egyptian Banking Company (Limited), or Thursday, the 18th day of November instant, at Elever o'clock a.m.—By order of the Board,

OCTATE FOA, Secretary.

27 Clement's lane, Lombard street,

November 2, 1869.

November 2, 1869.

COLOMIAL INVESTMENTS.

THE CEYLON COMPANY
(Limited) are prepared to effect investments on mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee as may be desired.

For further particulars, application to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street, London.—By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary

Broad street, London,—By order,
R. A. CAMERON, Secretary

THE TRUST AND LUAN

COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.

Inscroprated by Royal Charter.

SETALISHED 1881.

Capital £1,000,000.

Paid up, £250,000 Uncalled, £750,000.

Reserve fund, £70,616.

DIEGOTOMS.

The Right Hen. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.,

President.

Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq. W. Gordon Thomsen, Esq. Ashley Carr Glyn, Esq. W. Gordon Thomsen, Esq. Ashley Carr Glyn, Esq. W. Gordon Thomsen, Esq. Ashley Carre, and to.

This Company was the first established in ingland or the jurpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real satate in Canada. The Company has been in successful operation since 1851. The Directors are now issuing denetures, for 3 years and apwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest, payanie at Messre Andrew Messre and upwards at 5 per cont. interest between the contained on application to F. FEARLON, Secretary.

No. 7 Great Winchester street buildings, Loudon, E.C.

france. & 800,000 ... 800,000

Head Orsen—14 Rue Bergere, Paria.
Lyons, Marsellies, and Nantes (France), Alexandria.
(Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong,
Saugon (Cochin-Chine), Bourbon (Heunica) and
Yokonama (Japan).
Lesnow Bankers.
The Union Bank of London.
London Agenor—144 Leadennani street, E.G
Manaca—G, Pietroco.
Sub-Manages—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Creats, and purchases or collects Stills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct banking business of every description with the Continent, innis, thins, do., do., do., upon terms to be ascertained at the Jones.

MONARCH INSURANCE

COMPANY (Limited.)

Boyal Exchange avenue, and Fineb lane, Corebill.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. Earl Poulest.

Files Makens—The Union Bask of London.

Files Makens—the Union Bask of London.

Marine Insurance on the Non-Tariff principle—every risk on its mortis.

Marine Insurance on liberal terms. Prompt aettle-

ments.
AGENTS REQUIRED TO REPRESENT THIS COMPANY.
W. H. HODGES. Gen. Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—2 Dale street, Liverpool; Cernhill, and
Charing cross, Leadon.
At the annual meeting, held February 26, 1869, the
report of the Directors for the year 1868 showed that:—

The Fire Premiums were...
The New Life Premiums £23,403, and the Total
The Annuities Payable...
The Invested Funds
Being an Increase on 1867 of ...
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Se 265,641 56,602 8,888,078 137,072

AZIENDA ASSICURATRICE.

FIRE AND MARINE.

1 Princes street, Bank, E.C.
Established 1822.
Capital, 2490,000; reserve funds, £386,853.
All claims and bases promptly and liberally settled at this office; but Matther Politices can also be issued payable with the following Agents of the Company:—
Description of the Company:—
Measure Charles Nephew and Co.
MADRAS.—Measure Authorita and Co.
SHAMBHAI.—Measure Maclean, Thorburn, and Co.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF INJURY, AND

A FIXED SUM IN CASE OF DEATH

A FIXED SUM IN CASE OF DEATH
ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,
May be secured by a policy of the
BAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
AR Annual Payment of 23 to 26 is insures £1,000 at
Death, and an allowance at the rate of £6 per
week for Injury.
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE
maybe provided against by
INSURANCE TICKETS FOR SURGLE OR DOUBLE JOURNIES.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway
Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices,
64 CORNHILL, & 10 REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN. Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.
Established A.D. 1720 by Charter of King George tha
First, and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.
Chief Office—Royal Exchange, London.
Fire, Life, and Marine Assurance on liberal terms.
FIRE DUTY.—This tax having been abolished, the premium is now the only charge for Fire Insurances.
Life Assurances with or without participation in profits.

profits.

Divisions of profit every five years.

Any sam up to £18,000 insurable on the same life.

The Corporation bear the cost of policy stamps and
medical fees.

A liberal participation in profits, with the guarante
of a large invested capital stock, and exemption, under
Royal Charter, from the liabilities of partnership.

The advantages of modern practice, with the security
of an office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a CRITIGHT AND A HALE.

A prespectas and table of bonus will be forwarded on
application.

ROBERT P. STEELE Secretary.

ROBERT P. STEELE Secretary

Appelection.

ROBERT P. STEELE Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

PARENTS, GUARDIANS, TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, &c.—The present is an exceptionally good time for persons who may have sens or wards deaving pleasant and highly remacretive employment, to avail themselves of the present low prices of sheep and stations let he Australian eclonia. No rate of profit we olarge or secretian as that arising from a judicious management of a first class sheep or catile station. Many opportunities are now to be had (the like of which will probably never again occur) of purchasing good stations at unprecedentelly low prices. The gree: mistakes hitherto made by purchasers of a station property have been by design as haphanard, or by employing agents whose great object and full experience, whose interest and duties would be strictly used on behalf of purchasers only, all danger of unremanerative invastment can be completely avoided. Having in view the above, the undersigned, who has had 12 years practical experience as a sheep farmer and equat or in the Australian Colonies, has determined to return to Australia, and establish himself as an AGENT for purchasers of pasteral properties, and to fix his offices, for the present, at Bydosy, New South Wales. He would give his time, attention, and best judgment, carefully and neshously employing them in the interest and on behalf of purchasers only, by the exercise of which he feels confident that he will become the means of putting many young gentiemen into positions of unequalled comfort, and certain prospective affluence. The undersigned earnestly recommend at its subject to the immediate consideration of those who may have capital to invest; to these who have sons, relatives, or wards whom they are auxion to give a good start into the world. Highly satisfact ry references will be given on application to Mr William Basett, care of Messra Budden, Jamniogs, and Ce, Merchants, 48 Fenchurch street, London.

THE CITY OFFICES COMPANY

Notice is hereby given, that owing is the Auditing of the Accounts having compled so much longer time than was anticipated, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Compage will be held at St Clament's House, Clement's lass, Loubard street, Lendon, on Thursday, the 11th instants, at One o'clock in the afternoon, instead of on the day previously proposed.—By order, C. W. BEN WELL, Secretary, Palmeraton buildings, 2nd November, 1866.

FAST INDIAN RAILWAY
COMPANY.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply and delivery of AXLE BOXES.
VOLUTE BUFFERS,
BOLTS and NUTS, NAILS, RIVETS, dro., GLASS.

GLASS, PAINTS, and COTTON WASTE, BUNTING, LAMP WICKS, dec., As not associated and drawing to be seen at the

As per seedification and drawing to be seen at the Company's offices. Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender fat Alle Bones," &c., as the case may be, not later than 12 o'clock at noon, on Thursday, the 25th day of No-

muber instant.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order of the Board,

D. I. NOAD, Managing Director.

Nicholas lane, E.C., Nov. 4, 1869.

NAROLAN TANDIAN RAILWAY
COMPANY.
The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 2,600 Tons of BEST SMITTHY COAL, also 1,000 — BEST FOUNDRY COKE.
(Garceinic or Mickley).
To be delivered on the Company's wharf at Calcutta as follows:—

To be delivered on the Company's wharf at Calcutta as follows:—
One-third by the 31st March;
One-third by the 30th Jane;
And the re a sluing third by the 30th September, 1870.
Payments will be made as follows:—One-half on delivery of bills of lading and policy of insurance for the value of the shipment, including full freight, the remaining half upon the receipt of an out-turn certificate from the Company's agent at Calcutta.
Tenders must be delivered in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tender for Coal and Coke," not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Thurnday, the 18th day of November instant.
The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order of the Board,
D. I. NOAD, Managing Director.
Nicholas lane, London, E.C., Nov. 4, 1889.

H. J. NICOLL, MERCHANT
Courts of Europe.

114, 116, 118, 120, Regent street, W. 22 Cornhill, E.C.
BRANCHES ... 50 Bold street, Manchester.
19 New street, Birmingham.
H. J. Nicoll's Overcoats of black, blue, and mixed coloured witneys, lined Iralian cloth, and writer of large and a size of malled and treble Meltons, from 218 each; also of malled and treble Meltons, from 228 each.

316 6d each; also of milled and treble Mettons, from 42s each.

H. J. Nicoll invites special attention to a new design for a popular Winter Walstooat, which he has just invented. It will be found an invaluable desideration by all who travel or are exposed to inclement weather. The body part is of elastic cloth, made expressly for this purpose, with sleeves of the same material. At the writes are attached contrivances of rich seal fur, which will either cover the hand as a gauntlet, or when thrown back will form a handsome cut and ornament.

For every article one fixed and moderate price is charged for cash a syments. Carments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order in a few hours.

"

ANDALUZA."—SOCIEDAD

de Almarenistas, Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadiz
Bay, 8-anish Wines exclusively. For duty paid price
llist of 35 different qualities of Spanish Wines, shipped
and bottled by the Association, address José Plodela
(sole agent), 124 Fenchurch street, E.C. Sampla (one
dozen assortod) cases, 25s and 54s respectively, sent on
receipt of remittance.

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WIIISKY, DUNVILLE OULD MINST WHISKY, DELIFART, of same quality as that supplied to the International Exhibition of 1862 Dublin Exhibition of 1864, Paris Exhibition of 1867, and now regnixity to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French brandy, may be had direct from Belfars, in butts, bogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.—Quotations on application to Mesars Dunville and Co., Belfart; or 4 Beanfort buildings, Strand London, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whoiseome. Sold in bottles, 98 8d, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or whoiseome as 8 6 Great Windmill street, London, W. Observe the rod seal, pink label, and oork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER

ALE.—Mesars S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for their SEASON-BEEWED PALE ALE, in Casas of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burcon-O-Trent, and at the Branch Establishments.

Mesars ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of sanouncing to private faculies that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be promost respectable Wine and Best Riggins, from all the most respectable Wine and Best Riggins and Licensed Victualiers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE?" being specially naked for.

KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.'s MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL HARMONIUMS may be seen in all varieties, for Church, Drawing-coos, and Comparing the seen in the control of the seen in the

THE ORGAN ACCORDION HAS

MUSICAL BOXES BY NICOLE
TERRES.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., divect
importers, offer parties seeking really fine well-tased
INSTRUMENTS a selection of more than 300 boxes,
with all the recently-introduced improvements, for Four Guiness. The new boxes, with accompanient of flutes, bells, and dream, should be heard to be appreciated, as the expressive effects upon the ear are exceed-ingly novel and beautiful.

Vo

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Union
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Mr Lewe

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And wha what Ind

ingly novel and beautiful.

CONCERTINAS, GUITARS,
ZITTARS, and FLUTINAS for INDIA, from Two
Guineas upwards. BARREL PIANOFORTES, Playing
a variety of dance munic, acc, from 16 Guineas.

FLUTES.—THE NEW MODEL
FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of
tone unsurpassed, 5i Guineas and 7 Guineas. Also,
Rudali and Co.'s Prize Modal Flutes, new and second
hand. A great variety of Becond-band Flutes of all
fingerings. fingerings.

Just Published, 3rd Edition, "Hints to Flute Players,"

price 6d.
SECOND-HAND HARPS, TWO
Grecian, equal to new, 25 and 40 guines;
self-acting Berrei Planoforto, £50; Planofortes, fire
by Broadwood and Collada, 14 to 46 Guiness.
NEW GRAND TRICHORD

N EW GRAND TRICHORD
PIANOFORTES, which have a compass of Seva
Octaves, repetition action and additional West Braching
for extreme climates. The tone is full and rich, and the
articulation rapid and distinct. They embrace sway
important advantage secured by Grand Pianofortes
costing nearly double the prices quoted, and they see
quaranteed of the greatest durability and excellence.
The Bourdoir Grand, 7ft 6 in. by 4ft 7 in., 50 and 65
Guineas; the Drawing Room Grand, 8ft by 4ft 7 in., 50
and 85 Guineas.

CORNET-A-PISTONS.—THE NEW Model Circular Pocket Cornet, electro-plated (with case complete), £5 &s., is most beautiful in appearance and extremely easy to play; also the new Lang Model Cornet, electro-plated, £7 &s., in case complete. Ordney models from £9 2s.

CITY AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Bexes, stalls, and amplification stalls in the best positions; also tickets for all the cheatres and places of amusement in Londen.

CITY ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY, 48 CHEAPSIDE

MANILA CIGARS. — MES VENNING and Co., of 17 East India Chabave just received a Consignment of No. 5 Cigars in excellent condition, m baxes of 36 Price 37s of per box. Sample boxes of 100, 8s—to be accompanied by a remittance.

MILNERS' STRONG HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (of Six Pro-AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (of Six Progressive Qualities and Prices, suitable for all assemble or risk, CHESTS, STRONG ROOMS AND DOOM with all the Latest Emprovements. Effectually guarding against the novel modes of attack, as used by the Casley gang in the Cornbill and other rooberies (against which no safe made before 1856 is secure), but which addition to Milners' succession of improvements during the latest Control of the Cornbill and Carlo of the Casley a

HARDING'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING AKDING'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING, cottages, and very description of temporary or permanent residences, does not absorb moisture any the common residences, does not absorb moisture any bear the common resenting felt; it is clean, strong utilizameable, durable, and entirely free from smell whe exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the beat of the sun; it obtained the first exposed to the description of the description, and is extensively used by the Admiralty at the Woowleak Arsenal, Chatham, Haulbowline, and other decryable Metropolitam Board of Works, &c. Price 14d per square foot, or 53s 14d per roll of 25 yards by 43 inches Tarpanling dressing, 3s 4d per gallon. Zho nails, 64 per lb. Samples and tra/sc terms free.—J. HARDING, sole patrinte, 20 Nicholas lane, London (Steam Works, Limehouse).

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS

THE "WORDESTERSHIRE"

Pronounced by Connoiseours,
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalied for piquancy and flavour.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

And see the names.

LEA & PERRINS, or all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE & BLACK WELL, London, and sail
by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the Werld.